PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
H. P. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 189 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	w	Tons
SUNDAY, August.					
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9000	....		..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia	..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..		..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500	....		..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....		..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....		..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....		..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....		..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....		..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....		—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	G. Ohta	3784	13th Aug.	25th Aug.
Yokoshi Yaru	H. Nofid	4095	21st Aug	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4027	28rd Aug.	4th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Meyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 24th
City of London .	A & C	9990	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	660	1,033	488	790
Liverpool	602	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lioyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Monday, 23rd August.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 27th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons sailing on or about the 22nd August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
21st August, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£90,000
Reserve Fund	£85,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per anum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 103 & 1431

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need repiscing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lid and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR
IS THE
Healthiest Coolest and most Comfortable make of all the materials manufactured for Gentlemen's Underwear.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

Undershirts	..from Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,, ,,	3-0
Tennis Shirts	.. ,, ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,, ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send to the local agents for Samples and full Particulars.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy
Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.
Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
23-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by a young English girl (musical) a good happy home with a lady in return for services as a companion. Apply to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 690

EUROPEAN LADY would like post as housekeeper in widower's or batchelors' house—or linenkeeper in a large Boarding House or Hotel. Apply to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA—A Sergeant Steward will be required on September 16th. His chief duties will be to superintend the school servants, supervise the boys' diet, and take ordinary drill. An active, energetic man of sound health and good character is essential. Pay Rs. 120, quarters, and diet allowance of rupee one a day.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL stating date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of education and previous occupation. 791

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board or Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.
Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.
The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.
All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Education.
The appointment is a new and temporary one, but may be made permanent later. On this point no assurance can however be given at present. The pay will be Rs. 550 with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him before 1st proximo.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries,
Post Box No. 454, Madras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Clerk for a printing press. Apply to Box No. 501 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1552

STAMPS—Wanted to purchase a specialized collection of Indian stamps Strong in Victorian, era.—Apply "X. Y. Z." "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED two CLERKS, good salary. Apply FULSHANKER, c/o. Kastoorchand, Nathabhai's Building, Dantarwada, Camcay. 1564

WANTED Head Cook for R. E. Mess, Bangalore; must have had previous experience in similar position, none other need apply.—Apply Mess Secretary, 2nd (Q. V. O.) Sappers and Miners. 811

WANTED by a P. E. job as STOREKEEPER, HEAD CLERK, ASST., or position of trust. Fine credentials. Please apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1569

WANTED—An OVRESEER for the Cambay State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
1563 Cambay.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN for a Stationery Shop. Handsome salary to a competent man. Apply with testimonials to MAHOMED BROS., 11, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. 1572

WANTED a TYPIST (one with machine preferred) for Solicitor's office. Experienced ones only need apply stating terms to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1568

WANTED a qualified experienced MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for Abyssinia. Apply stating terms to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1567

A PARSI LL.B., Vakil of 5 years' standing practising in Civil and Criminal courts, seeks an employment in the judicial department of a native state. Knows Marathi well. Apply "VAKIL" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a competent MOTOR MECHANIC FOREMAN to take charge of a garage. He must handle any make of car. State experience and salary required. Apply "J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

EXPERIENCED TUNNEL SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to excavate rock tunnel at Thana. Sub-Contractor to supply all labour and must have knowledge of compressed air machine drills. Apply to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Ltd., Thana, Bombay. 800

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED for the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, a FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125, or a MATRON, Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100.
She must be a good disciplinarian with at least 7 years' experience, and a good knowledge of nursing.
Apply stating age and nationality, and with copies of testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore. 700

WANTED.—A MID-WIFE for Broach and surrounding villages to be paid out of the King Memorial Fund, Broach.
The present incumbent gets Rs. 35 as pay and Rs. 6 for a servant, Rs. 7 are paid as house-rent.
Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.
N. A. PARNAIK,
Honorary Treasurer,
King Edward Memorial Fund, Broach.
Broach, 17th August, 1915. 1539

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.
Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED a COMMANDER for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ferry Steamers. Applicants must be in possession of an Inland Master's and Hughli River certificate. Appointment on six months' probation. Salary Rs. 350 rising to a maximum of Rs. 450, free quarters or an allowance of Rs. 25 in lieu thereof. Apply to MARINE SUPERINTENDENT, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta. 802

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—A Bargain, second-hand Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE, two-speed, twin cylinder, perfect condition, can be seen at BOMBAY CYCLE MOTOR AGENCY, New Queen's Road. 1565

FOR SALE, a large and commodious storied BUILDING with out-houses and a large compound, situated at the foot of Pali Hill, on Pali-Danda Road, Bandra. Apply to: Rev. C. A. D'ABREO, R. C. Chapel, Koli Kalyan, via Santa Cruz Rly. Station.

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

FOR SALE.—The property of a gentleman an English built rubber tyred Office Brougham, in condition as good as new, very comfortable and light. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay." 1508

TO BE LET

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift. Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

MEHTA VILLA, from 1.9.15 Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing, dining room, 5 bedrooms, verandah, stable etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within 1487

TO BE LET.—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lines No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR. 1546.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. JAYANTILAL MANSUKHRAM, the holder of whole share certificate No. 819 of the above Company now standing in the Register of the Company in the joint names of PRABHASHANKER MANSUKHRAM (since deceased) and JAYANTILAL MANSUKHRAM, having informed the said Company that the said Share Certificate has been lost, misplaced or stolen and he having applied to the said Company to issue to him a Duplicate of the said Share Certificate, notice is hereby given that any person having any right, title, interest or claim in or to the said share by way of sale, gift, mortgage, charge, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever should bring the same to the notice of the Company within three months from the date hereof, in default whereof a Duplicate of the above share will be issued to the applicant above named without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.
For The Jivraj Balloo Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.
Agents.
No. 9, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 4th August, 1915. 1416

RE: S. S. "LIGHTENFELS" AND "MARIENFELS."

WE are directed to intimate that the Bills of Lading have now been received from Marmagao and Consignees are hereby requested to call upon the undersigned to complete their Declaration Forms.
Consignees are hereby notified that the Committee have fixed the rate of exchange at 1/3 27/32.
Dated 20th August 1915.
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
1561 Chartered Accountants.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1915, for the purchase of the following old engines:—

No. of engines available	Horizontal or vertical.	Cylinder. No.	Dia.	Stroke.	Maker.
1	Horizontal	2	16in.	24in.	Simpson and Young.
1	Do.	2	15½in.	22in.	Converted from old locomotives.
1	Do.	2	18in.	24in.	

The above can be inspected at the Company's Workshops at Parel.
2. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, without which no Tender will be considered. The dismantling and loading work must be done by the Tenderer at his own expense, and should be completed within a fortnight of acceptance of Tender.
3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th July, 1915. 1380

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAT HARIRAM VELJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant cloth merchant. ..... Deceased
NEMCHAND JUTHABHAI, merchant residing at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay, and KASHIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
1571 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

S. & T. NOTICE NO. Bmb-6.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport 6th Divisional Area Poona, invites offers upto noon on the 26th instant for the supply of
80,000 lbs Sugar for Ration (Brown)
10,000 lbs Sugar for Hospital (White)
of Indian or Java Manufacture.
Deliveries "as required" from date of acceptance of offer and the whole by the 31st October 1915.
Sugar will be deliverable in trade packings which should be included in the price quoted.
Further particulars on application.
G. W. PALIN,
Colonel,
Asst-Director of S. & T. 6th Divisional area.
Poona, 14th August, 1915 1525

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
1540

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS BRADLEY, having retired from our firm his interest and responsibility in our business have ceased from this date.
BRADBURY & Co.
Bombay, 17th August 1915. 1530

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telgraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and the household furniture and other sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Household and office furniture such as writing and dressing tables, hanging mirrors, side-boards, cupboards, flower vases, teakwood arm and armless chairs, etc.
1 Oliver Typewriter in good order.
1 Swee-toned Organ.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mahomed Nurudin Worliwala:—
1 Swing.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome well built victoria.
By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mahomed Nurudin Worliwala:—
1 handsome well-built victoria.
1 handsome dog-cart.
By order of Messrs. Bhaga Maga and Co. and on account and risk of Govind Bhaiji Rajput:
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
At 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAJIWELE, IN THANA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardeshir Sorabjee Engineer, an insolvent. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his following valuable landed property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land with all the mango and sundry trees, earth stone well, water wheel, compound, garden, cottage, frame and the bungalow, situate thereon, etc., situate at Majiwele in the district of Thana, in the sub-district of Salsette, measuring as under:—

Survey No.	Plot No.	Falui No.	Acres.	Goontmas.
280	...	...	7	36
289	1	...	1	1½
289	2	...	0	9½
289	3	...	2	10½
289	5	...	0	20
289	6	...	0	18
289	7	...	0	10
289	...	1	0	1¼
289	...	2	0	18½
289	...	3	0	9¾
289	...	4	0	½
415	1	...	2	32
				16.7

and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Nana Atmaram, on the West by the property of Nana Atmaram and Budroo Santo Patil, on the South by the property of Ramchandra Vinayek Chawbal, and on the East by the property of Atmaram Vithal Kharbar.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the vendor, at their Office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M.

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome household and office furniture, table ornaments, glassware, crockeryware.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the ground floor of Thobarn House, opposite Green's Hotel, Merry Weather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, spring cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, in 10 pes. single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror back side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, drawing room screens, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meat-safes, clothes basket, iron and brass bedsteads, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Mrs. J. M. Nissim and others.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st August, 1915.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B-2

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1385.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, COLOUR MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES, COLOURS AND CHEMICALS.
TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street. (1st floor, opposite the Oak Lane), Fort, the following Dyes, Colours, and Chemicals, lately brought from the Poona Silk and Cotton Mills, etc. to close the partnership account.
COLOURS AND DYES.
REDS:—Columbia Fast Red, Fast Pink, Chloromine Red 8B. Diazo Scarlet 2BL Extra, Diazo Bordeaux 7B, Zambesi Red (Eosine), Eosine Scarlet, Brilliant Croceine, Fast Scarlet, Magenta Chrystals, Alizarine in Lumps, Scarlet TR. Madrasi Fast Red, Diamine Red 10B, Nagpur Gulaoi.
GREENS:—Diamond Green, Fast Green, Immedial Green.
YELLOWS:—Direct Yellow R Extra, Lemon Yellow SH, Thioflavine, Catigene Yellow, Naphtol Yellow, Indanthrene Yellow, Auramine, Chrysophenine.
ORANGES:—Gujrat Orange, Mandorine G Extra, Orange N.
Violets.—Barolin purple, Fast Violet.
BLUES:—Benzo Fast Blue, Fast Blue (Sky) Algole Blue, Aniline Blue Victoria Blue.
BLACKS:—Zambesi Black D, Wool Black GR, Sulphur Black.
BLUE BLACKS:—Blacks, Browns and other miscellaneous Dyes.
CHEMICALS.
Beta Naphtol, Copper Sulphate, Antimony Salt, Caustic Soda.
Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st August, 1915,

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTOR CINEMA
EDWARDES THEATRE.
Kalbadevi Road.
LIFELIKE IMITATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S
IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE
ROMEO AND JULIET
Played by an American All-Star Cast amid Beautiful scenes and Gorgeous costumes.
ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE SEASON
THOR
LORD OF THE JUNGLE
Selig's Great Leonine melodrama featuring the charming screen artiste.
KATHLYN WILLIAMS.
Saturday, Matinee at 5.
SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE AT 5.
2 shows 6-45 and 10-0 2 shows.
PRIZE MATINEE AT 5 ON TUESDAY.
WHICH IS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
No 10 o'clock show on Sat., Mon., Tue. & Wed.
BAR OPEN From 6-30 to 11-30.

YOU WANT SENSATION?
SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY?
WELL HERE YOU ARE
TO-NIGHT COME SEE TO-NIGHT
THE DARE DEVIL CIRCUS QUEEN
NOW SHOWING AT
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, Near C. Market.
A thrilling episode of Circus Life in 3 reels
Showing the most sensational act ever filmed
THE DARE DEVIL RIDE ROUND THE BIG WHEEL.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
Extra Prize Show Sat. & Sun.—5-15 to 6-45.
POPULAR HALF PRICES AS USUAL.
Free Lists Suspended on Saturday & Sunday.
Telephone 1882.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

A SPECIAL VARIETY PROGRAMME.

THE RAGE OF THE CINEMA WORLD:

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in

"THE MASQUERADERS".

A screaming pantomime farce of Cinema life. Chaplin is the highest-paid comedian in the world. His style of comedy is the most original ever shown on a screen. Chaplin is undoubtedly the funniest fellow in filmland, and the cleverest. See his antics with another great comedian "Fatty".

FRENCH WAR OFFICE FILMS.

Linder's Latest Laugh-raiser

MAX'S DOUBLE

in two parts (the film, not the Double) Max's longest and funniest fun feast.

A ROAR FROM START TO FINISH!

3 SHOWS (SUNDAY) AT 4-30 : 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW THAT—
"LOVE IS STRONGER THAN PRIDE."
ALSO TO WITNESS THE TRUTH THAT—
"VIRTUE TRIUMPHS OVER VILLANY."
If so, come and see our this week's programme, wherein the famous Drama

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

of the world-known film producing Co.—"The Famous Players Film Co.—is shown on the screen of the

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone — SANDHURST ROAD — No. 1266.

Time—Saturday and Sunday, Matinees, 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Daily Three Shows 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 (S. T.)

Usual Half Rates.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

To-night

THE

PRICE OF DISCIPLINE

FOUNDED ON HECTOR MALOT'S FAMOUS WORK

"EN FAMILLE"

Leading Part Taken By

MARIE FROMET

The Premier Child Actress of France and of "Les Miserables" fame
Told in 4 Reels

TWO FINE COMICS,

AN ACROBATIC

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall have the pleasure of presenting shortly
A GREAT PATHE'S SERIAL
Entitled

THE PERILS OF PAULINE

IN 20 EPISODES OR 42 PARTS

Special arrangements are being made with a daily Newspaper to publish the full story of this film in a Novel form, as written by the Great American Play Wright,

CHAS. GODDARD,

LOOK OUT FOR OPENING DATE

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12 p.m.

PRIZE SHOW.

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.

NOTE.—There will be a Prize Show on Tuesday 24th at 5 to 6-30, being Cocoanut holiday.

TO LET—Empire Theatre, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

MAHABHARAT

Matinee to-morrow, Sunday, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

MAHABHARAT

Prices: Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.

C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 24th August

Bank Holiday.
MORNING SESSION
9 to 11 WITH BAND.
Saturday, 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 P. M. EDWARDES THEATRE 10 P. M.

SIX STAR TURNS.

See, the Laughable, Sketch.

MARCONI BUREAU

High Class Cinema and Variety.

MACONOCHIE THEATRE SHOLAPUR

MISS GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA
will give
CONCERTS
on
Sunday, August 22nd, 1915.

WOMEN OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE
ANNIVERSARY MEETING
OF
The Inauguration of the
Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund
at the
TOWN HALL
on
Saturday, 21st August, 1915, at 5-15 p.m.
Chair to be taken by
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Purdah arrangements will be made.

DOORS OPEN AT 4 P.M.

PROFESSOR RAMMURTI.

THE INDIAN HERCULES.

FAREWELL VISITS

Before retiring with his Expert Star European, Japanese, Phillippine and Indian Artistes.

Sholapur	..14th to 17th August 1915.
Bijapur .	..19th to 21st " "
Bagalkot	..22nd & 23rd " "
Badami	..24th & 25th " "
Gadag ..	... 6th & 27th " "
Hospet..	..28th to 30th " "
Kuttoor	..31st Aug. to 2nd Sept. "

E. PATERSON,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundnur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of our stations are bought collected, and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sa'gon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. 8-5

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Dail, Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS

Otto Dilbahar

(Registered)

Fragrant, daintly and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbaha contains n spirit or alchohol but is an essence o thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle	Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle	Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle	Rs. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
56 Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS, EYE-SIGHT SPECIALISTS AND OPTICIANS.

Beg to announce to their kind patrons that they have now installed a complets electric plant for the manufacture of the patented

"KRYPTOK."

(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens.)

CYLINDRICAL and COMPOUND CYLINDRICAL

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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The following appointments have been approved:

21st Punjabis.—Captain H. J. Doveton, Double Company Commander to be temporary Second-in-Comand vice Major A. D. Cox appointed temporary Commandant.

24th Punjabis.—Captain H. C. Mowatters, Double Company Officer, 22nd Punjabis to be Double Company Commander in an existing vacancy.

12th Infantry.—Captain O. A. Chaldecott, Double Copany Officer, to be temporary Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion.

7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major S. Bazett to be temporary Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant A. L. Thomas, 1st Battalion, Sussex Regiment, has been appointed temporary Station Staff Officer, 1st class Peshawar.

Captain R. D. Jennings, 13th Lancers has been appointed temporary Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, 3rd (Lahore) Divisional Area vice Major A. S. Capper, 39th Horse (vacated).

POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT COINS.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO MOPLAS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALICUT, Aug. 20.

Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Divisional Magistrate, has framed a charge under section 240 against two Moplas for possessing and circulating in several stations counterfeit nickel coins consisting of four anna, two anna and one anna pieces, aggregating to the face value of about Rs. 200.

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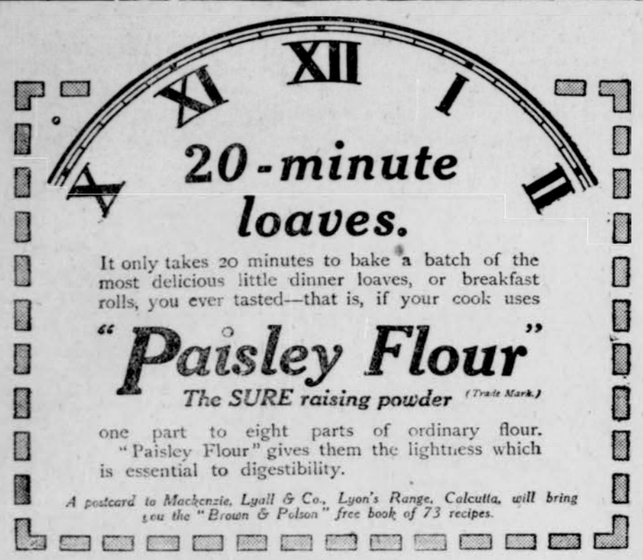

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.33in., Mainpuri 0.15in and Allahabad 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western or north western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and West Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in North Gujarat and at Neemuch and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and North Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.30in., Saugor 0.43in. and Nagpur 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has fallen but is still in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.31in., Ratnagiri 0.30in. and Karwar 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.11in. and Hyderabad 0.36in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase in precipitation to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in Hyderabad and the United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces, while a few showers have occurred in Malabar, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. The monsoon appears to be reviving.

Local rain is likely in the Central and the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad. A few showers may occur on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 20th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.8	83.4	88	..	0	—0.61
Do. (19th)	93.5	85.5	88	..	0	—0.06
Jask	95.0	86.9	87	..	0	—0.06
Do. (19)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	100.3	89.6	79	..	0	—0.17
Do. (18th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.1	85.8	66	..	0.65	3.42
Rawalpindi	92.8	77.4	75	0.17	..	..
Lahore	96.1	82.9	76	0.38	2.54	8.40
Hissar	104.9	84.4	47	..	4.13	..
Ambala	100.7	80.5	76	..	9.07	—7.79
Delhi	103.0	82.2	72	..	6.08	—10.57
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.2	80.9	77	0.33	9.80	—7.23
Mainpuri	100.3	78.4	86	0.15	99.7	—5.87
Jhansi	99.0	78.0	79	..	14.56	—10.38
Cawnpore	91.6	78.9	83	..	17.08	—4.31
Allahabad	87.5	77.1	83	0.14	21.06	—3.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.5	83.4	76	..	0.06	—2.05
Karachi	86.0	78.1	82	..	0.17	—5.32
Ajmer	94.6	80.2	57	..	7.85	—5.99
Jalpore	99.5	79.3	55	..	7.25	—7.80
Kotah	98.6	82.8	59	..	11.67	—5.68
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.6	76.0	81	..	3.66	—6.93
Dwarka	85.7	78.6	83	..	7.18	—3.71
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	96.4	75.3	79	..	6.49	—13.37
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	79.0	57	..	7.37	—6.99
Surat	89.9	79.3	79	..	16.03	—11.31
Ahmedabad	96.7	79.7	67	..	9.11	—14.17
Deesa	95.1	78.0	74	..	4.30	—12.77
Neemuch	90.7	73.8	76	..	12.35	—5.79
Indore	87.7	72.2	84	..	14.91	—5.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.5	75.3	95	0.30	48.93	11.46
Saugor	88.0	72.8	95	0.43	29.72	—10.25
Hoshangabad	89.9	76.0	88	0.03	28.14	—4.83
Khandaw	90.8	75.3	78	..	15.99	—2.40
Akola	90.9	77.3	65	..	17.81	—2.09
Amroati	88.2	75.3	78	0.06	17.15	—2.36
Nagpur	86.8	74.8	82	0.22	28.18	—2.05
Chanda	85.5	76.0	72	0.04	21.18	—11.88
Raipur	87.2	76.6	83	0.06	25.59	—8.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	76.5	91	0.31	57.27	3 63
Ratnagiri	85.7	74.5	86	0.39	61.35	—16.26
Mormugao	84.5	76.9	91	..	61.17	—12.29
Karwar	85.1	74.8	91	0.25	65.27	—28.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.6	71.2	69	..	12.82	1.45
Ahmednagar	89.9	67.0	73	..	13.47	3.26
Poona	85.2	69.7	84	..	24.58	9.74
Sholapur	93.0	74.9	64	..	10.39	—1.77
Bijapur	91.1	70.1	66	..	6.12	—1.21
Belgaum	81.3	65.5	90	..	30.98	—0.66
Aurangabad	87.0	70.1	79	..	19.04	4.00
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.1	74.6	90	0.11	13.38	—8.37
Hyderabad	86.6	73.7	87	0.36	20.09	5.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.9	75.2	93	0.71	72.55	—17.97
Calicut	83.8	75.7	93	..	73.93	—3.29
Cochin	86.2	76.2	79	..	65.70	5.80
Colombo	85.0	78.4	83	0.02	21.10	6.06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	76.5	85	0.30	16.25	0.83
Bellary	95.3	75.2	58	..	10.91	5.57
Cuddapah	100.0	79.3	73	..	9.62	—1.23
Madras	96.8	76.2	72	..	10.53	1.53
Bangalore	88.1	70.1	69	..	10.48	—0.01
Coimbatore	91.2	72.1	83	..	6.35	2.65
Trichinopoly	100.1	74.1	72	0.73	5.41	0.65
Vizagapatam	92.6	77.8	87	..	4.08	—1.70

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
Fr.	20	m 7 22	25 10	20	1 35a	21 4
		6 48a	24 5			
Sat.	21	m 8 44	26 7	21	m 1 22	17 0
		8 14a	24 9		2 51a	20 6
Sun.	22	m 9 40	27 6	22	m 2 32	16 7
		9 26a	25 7		3 49a	19 4
Mon	23	m 10 26	28 4	23	m 3 32	16 2
		10 25a	26 7		4 35a	18 2
Tu.	24	m 11 6	28 10	24	m 4 23	15 10
		11 14a	27 4		5 13a	17 2
W.	25	m 11 43	29 0	25	m 5 6	15 9
		11 57a	27 11		5 47a	16 5
Th.	26			26	m 5 45	16 0
		0 18a	28 11		6 20a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Aug.		
20 (Friday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 51m.	7h.	4m.
21 (Saturday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 50m.	7h.	3m.
22 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 50m.	7h.	2m.
23 (Monday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 49m.	7h.	1m.
24 (Tuesday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 49m.	7h.	1m.
25 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 48m.	7h.	0m.
26 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 47m.	6h.	59m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p.m New Mn 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p.m. First Quarter 2915 m. 16th 0h 51-5m pm. Full Moon 1915 Sep

SOCIALISTS AND WAR.

"PACIFISTS" EJECTED FROM LONDON MEETING.

Disorderly scenes created by a section of the audience were witnessed at a Labour and Socialist demonstration at the Queen's Hall on July 21, writes the "Daily Telegraph." The meeting was carried through in face of noisy opposition. Organised by the Socialist National Defence Committee, and presided over by Mr. John Hodge, M.P. (acting Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party), the gathering was largely representative of Labour and Socialism, and included:

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., (Lord Commissioner of the Treasury), Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., M. Marcel Cachin (Socialist Deputy for Paris), Mr. Ben Tillett (Dockers' Union), Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, M. Emile Royer (Belgian Deputy) Mr. H. M. Hyndman, and Mr. John Stokes.

At the outset it was obvious that a dissentient element was present in some force, and the opposition became so marked that speaking was frequently interrupted while members of the audience were being removed from the hall. It was difficult at first to define the nature of the opposition, but such exclamations as "Compromise," "Negotiate," and "It isn't our country," gave a clue to the views of the malcontents, whom the chairman described ironically as pacifists.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he believed all sections of Socialist opinion in the country had declared that now we were at war it must be prosecuted until victory crowned our arms. (Hear, hear.) Although German Socialism cast 4,000,000 votes at a recent election for the Reichstag, yet many of the electors were the men who devastated Belgium, and murdered old women and children.

A Voice: How do you know?

"We know this," retorted Mr. Hodge, amid cheers, "that German culture bombarded peaceful Scarborough and Whitby, and that German culture was responsible for the sinking of the defenceless Lusitania, and that it has fought defenceless fishermen.'" How any sane man could say that this country was responsible for the war when they realised the defenceless nature of Great Britain so far as the Army was concerned, was inconceivable.

Mr. Hodge was subjected to further interruption when he alluded to our freedom and liberty, but again he retorted forcibly: "you would have precious little liberty if you had the jack-boot of Prussian militarism upon your neck."

"WHINING FOR PEACE."

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., moved a resolution protesting against "any premature and inconclusive peace which left the Hohenzollern despotism in existence," and expressing gratitude to the soldiers and sailors under arms, and to the soldiers of industry who had rallied to the defence of the Motherland. In the name of British Socialism and Labour, Mr. Roberts declared, they pledged their honour that they would stand firm to their undertaking to Belgium and would never lay down their arms until complete restitution had been accomplished. (Cheers.) There were people who were now whining for peace saying we ought to negotiate with Germany. Personally, he was not prepared to negotiate with any section of the German people, so long as the German troops remained in Belgium or France.

Mr. Tillett, who was received with cheers intermingled with loud booing, said he could imagine a meeting of the kind in Berlin, and he could imagine what would happen to the poor creatures who were interfering with the conduct of the meeting. In a strike, the speaker declared, he was for his class right or wrong: in a war he was for his country, right or wrong. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Tillett had occasion to remonstrate with his opponents several times.

To the great delight of his supporters he exclaimed with emphasis, "You poor, miserable rotters! It's good for you that you live in a free country." He attacked the interrupters again at a fresh outburst. "You cowards!" he shouted. "I don't want to spare you. You are skulking behind the quivering bodies of our boys at the front. I've been in gaol honestly, where you ought to be dishonestly."

Other speakers were allowed to proceed amid comparative quietness but towards the end of the meeting, while a few of the remaining interrupters were being ejected, there were several lively scenes in the body of the hall.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 19th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.742 inches
Temperature of Air	82.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	142 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 inches
Total fall during month	2.46 "
Do. do. year	58.64 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 20th	0.22 "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th August 1915, was 29.976 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Your Baby is growing every day

—that's why in the first few months of his life his food is all-important to him. Without proper food baby's digestive organs will be ruined, and he will grow into a weak, sickly child.

Because you want your baby to grow up strong and happy—you will feed him on Glaxo.

Look at this bonnie boy—he was 2¼ years old when this photograph was taken. His parents say "He is a splendid little chap, sweet-tempered and intelligent; we think the fine start he had on Glaxo for two years is to be thanked for this happy state of affairs, and we do thank it."

Glaxo is a complete food for all babies from birth to nine months. Glaxo is easy to prepare and inexpensive, because it is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. No cooking. No special utensils required.

Give your Baby every chance by feeding him on Glaxo.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

3403

HEALO

HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood and greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—

MADON SON & Co.,

(The Original Madon & Co.)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of New Season's goods, which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. 50-0 a reduction of Rs. 10-0.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 50-0 and not exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 12-8.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 15-0.

Blue Serge, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Homespun Suitings, and Silk and Hot Weather Washing Suits in great variety.

BOMBAY, POONA & BASRA.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. A. SYDNEY SMITH, Sole Proprietor

SALE SALE ! SALE!

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF SAVING MONEY.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

commencing from Monday, 9th August 1915.

All articles to be disposed of at rock bottom prices.

INDIAN, CHINESE AND JAPANESE SILKS AND CURIOSITIES.

MURIJMAL THAROOMAL,

Hotel Majestic Building, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 31st December, 1914.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allen Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Secretary.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE ITALIAN WAR LOAN.

The terms of the new Italian War Loan, writes a North Italian correspondent, to the "Economist," do not very widely differ from the English ones. No limit was set to the amount. In case a future loan has to be floated on more favourable terms these are to be extended to the subscribers to the present one. This provision is intended to bring in the hesitating investor, and to take away from him the temptation to wait for better terms. If a new loan were to be issued 5 per cent., issue price 100, the rate of interest of the present bonds would be raised from 4½ to 5 per cent. on payment of 5f, which 5f is to be repaid in the eventuality of a new 4½ loan, issued at 90. And this without having to subscribe to the new bonds, according to the interpretation given by Prof. Einaudi, who wrote to reassure those who were being deterred from investing all their free money in the present loan by the fear of forfeiting their claim to the favourable terms above mentioned, in case they were unable to subscribe to the new bonds.

The provisions of the present loan offer some preferential terms to those who had already subscribed to the first one, as a sort of acknowledgment of their ready response to the need of the country. These will have to pay 93f cash for each 100f nominal, enjoying in this way a net interest of 4.838 per 100f actually invested; and a premium of 7f at the date of repayment on the whole 4.988, or nearly 5 per cent. on the capital invested. Interest is free from all taxation, present and future. The loan will be repaid not later than January 1, 1940. There are good hopes that the result will prove satisfactory, though it is to be regretted that the English example as to the expediency of selling small bonds through the post offices has not been followed. The contribution of small investors will be partly lost. The grand total subscribed to the Italian War Loan through the Bank of Italy and its branches is announced by Reuter to amount to £44,700,000 (1,117,500,000 lire). For Italian residents abroad the lists remain open till the **end** of August. The revenue returns (still incomplete) for 1914-15 total 2,099,402,000 lire, against 2,122,296,000 for 1913-14. The difference is in itself not very large, considering the times, but it claims the attention of our financial men, as it is to be feared that a part of the decrease may be due to deviations and defraudations that can be prevented. The raising of taxes on tobacco yielded last year, 1914-15, 360 millions, *i.e.*, 26 millions more than the preceding year. A notable increase is shown by direct taxation, *i.e.*, taxes on business transactions (*tesse sugli affari*). The weak points are the returns of indirect taxation. Apart from the suppression of tariff on wheat (which has taken 66 millions from the gross amount of State entries), indirect taxes show a decline of 92 millions. On the railways a considerable deficit is expected. The tax on production of spirits shows a decrease of 10 millions. Were this to be ascribed to a growing temperance among our people, no regret need be felt, but it is rather to be feared that other reasons will have contributed to it, and the law has been often eluded.

The Decree concerning munitions ensures the continuity of work, and from the standpoint of national defence is much to be praised. The Government is free to declare all those who work in munition factories subject to military jurisdiction, whenever this may seem expedient to ensure the necessary output. Controversy arising from the application of the Decree is to be submitted to a Commission composed of three arbiters, representing respectively the Administration, the industrial firm, and a third nominated by the President of the Cabinet. Against their verdict there will be no appeal. No mention is made of the protection to be vouchsafed to workmen against eventual injustice on their master's side, nor of any representation of their interests.

It is devoutly to be hoped that economy in public services may take place here, where bureaucracy has always been one of the heaviest drains on public resources and general efficiency. The call to arms has partly accomplished the wonder. In some offices the number of clerks has decreased from 24 to five, and as a result of the simplification thus necessiated the work now preceeds much better and quicker than before. Prof. Jahemini, who quotes in the "Voice" this articular case expresses the wish that the present Cabinet would use its full powers in reforming public services, and reducing by a third at least the bureaucratic expenses. Tens of millions could be safely spared to the great improvement of general administration.

The "Unita" the excellent Free-trade and political organ, has ceased for the time, but its bold campaign is being prosecuted by the "Voce" directed by the M. De viti de Marco. Now Free-traders must unite more than ever, as their ideal is being seriously threatened. Many writings appear from different quarters discussing the possibility of an industrial *entente* between the Allies so as to shut out German goods, and dividing Europe into two Zollvereins, each enclosed by a tariff wall. Some confutation of the feasibility and expediency of such a plan is much to be desired.

SHIPPING AT ARCHANGEL.

In the whole of its existence as a port Archangel has never been in the state of activity which exists to-day. Prior to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century it was the principal port of Russia, and was visited by ships of every seafaring nationality. It is interesting to note, indeed, that such was the state of ignorance of the Russian people in those days that they thought that these ships came to Archangel for grain, furs, and other Russian products because they could obtain them nowhere else! They looked upon themselves as the principal exporting nation of the world. It was not until a considerable time afterwards, when Peter the Great had conquered from the Swedes the provinces bordering the Gulf of Finland and had founded the city of St. Petersburg, that a broader point of view prevailed. For some time St. Petersburg looked very much as the environs of Archangel must do to-day, all the houses and other buildings being of wood, and it was some years before the beautiful city took shape as we know it. Trade began to leave Archangel and reverted to St. Petersburg. Peter the Great thus founded Russia's commercial prosperity as he founded her greatness as a nation. As Archangel lost its prominence as a seaport owing to a hard-fought war, so the town is more than regaining it in a war in which Russia is fighting harder still.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" Sales of East Indian ..	100
" Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	5.48d
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.60d

New York 11 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	October ..	9.36
	January ..	9.77
New York Official noon call	October ..	9.35
	January ..	9.76
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October ..	9.17
	January ..	9.57

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-days'price
August	5.36	5.38
Aug.-Sept.	5.36	5.38
Sept.-Oct.	5.39	5.41
Oct.-Nov.	5.45	5.47
Nov.-Dec.	5.50	5.52
Dec.-Jan.	5.54	5.56
Jan.-Feb.	5.58	5.60
Feb.-Mar.	5.62	5.64
Mar.-Apl.	5.66	5.68
April-May	5.70	5.72
May-June	5.73	5.75
June-July	5.76	5.78
July-Aug.	5.79	5.81
Aug.-Sept.	5.82	5.84

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	5.35
Aug.-Sept.	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.38
Oct.-Nov.	5.45
Nov.-Dec.	5.50
Dec.-Jan.	5.54
Jan.-Feb.	5.58
Feb.-Mar.	5.62
Mar.-Apl.	5.66
Apr.-May	5.69
May-June	5.72
June-July	5.75
July-Aug.	5.78
Aug.-Sept.	5.81

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day'sprice.
August.	5.36	5.34
Aug.-Spet	5.36	5.34
Sept.-Oct.	5.39	5.37
Oct.-Nov.	5.45	5.44
Nov.-Dec.	5.50	5.49
Dec.-Jan.	5.54	5.53
Jan.-Feb	5.58	5.57
Feb.-Mar.	5.62	5.61
Mar.-Apl.	5.66	5.65
Apl.-May	5.70	5.68
May-June	5.73	5.71
June-July	5.76	5.74
July-Aug.	5.79	5.77
Aug.-Sept.	5.82	5.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	3.95
" " Fully Good	4.10
" " Fine	4.25
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.55
" " Fine	4.70
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.45
" " Fine	4.75
" Broach Good	4.85
" " Fully Good	5.00
" " Fine	5.15
" Scinde Good	3.95
" " Fully Good	4.10
" " Fine	4.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Aug 19th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.40
Previous closing price	9.40
Futures at New York Jan.	9.82
Previous closing price	9.81
Spot Cotton at New York	9.35
Previous price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.07
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.21
Previous price	9.25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9 61
Previous price	9.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	467.25
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Thursday, Aug. 19th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	67,100,000	Inc.	1,400,000
Public Deposits ..	102,700,000	Dec.	39,900,000
Other Deposits ..	124,600,000	Inc.	39,500,000
Govt. Securities ..	45,600,000	Dec.	300,000
Other Securities ..	146,200,000	"	1,900,000
Notes & Gold ..	53,600,000	Inc.	1,900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 24 % of the Liabilities.

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 19th.

War Loan 3½% 1925-1928 ..	£92⅜
War Loan 4½% 1925-1945 ..	£97¾

Exchange on London at Paris Francs 27.95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 19th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers	57/3
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. July Sellers	57
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. Aug. Sellers	57
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/7½
Wheat Choice White Bombay. July sellers	57/9
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July sellers	56⅝
Karachi Barley August-September sellers	38/3

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers	56/6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers	51/3

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B-9

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Value	55/9
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Buyers	51/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Sellers	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	8/9/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B	£65¾
Copper Braziers Nominal.	
Yellow Metal	12
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	18/10
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherri	£85
English best selected Copper	78½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept.	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct.	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady with new Broach about Rs. 247.

Some business in new crops has been done in the bazaar.

There has been some enquiry for September Akolas, but sellers are scarce.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal Sept.	173
Fine Akola Sept.	205

Quotations for 1916.

Fully Good Bengal January	192
Fine K/Akola January	213
Good Broach April	247

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			247	Apr. 25'16
" " " "			..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	197	192	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh			..	..
M. G. Akola Kmg.			..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote			..	..
H. G. Bijapore			..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad			..	..
M. G. Bengals	173		..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Nagpore			..	..
M. G. Yeotmal			..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam			..	..
M. G. Oomrawateedescription)	215		..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	205		..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar			216	Do.
H. G. Westerns			187	Do.
M. G. Westerns			195	Do.
M. G. Miraj			217	Do.
M. G Compta			214	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th August, 1915:—

Cotton	3,193 Bales.
Wheat	3,554 cwts.
Linseed	2,845 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,878 "
Poppyseed	569 "
Groundnuts	605 "
Castorseed	3,041 "
Rice	7,543 "
Myrabollams	22 "
Cottonseed	6,636 "
Mowraseed	110 "
Gram	1,736 "
Joowar	4,335 "
Barley	2,319 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 7-1-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-5, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-4, R.D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-1, R.D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-8, R.D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12, R.D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	131¼
Do. Shanghai	168
60 d-s. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-10-0
Australian do.	24-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-4-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day and a slight advance was registered during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged with very limited business passing.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids improved to Rs. 537½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 380.

Standards opened at Rs. 892½ but at the close advanced to Rs. 902½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,097½.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,385.

Centrals at Rs. 1,787½. Kohinoors at Rs. 602½, and Ahmedabad advance a at Rs. 705.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 1883.

Crescent at Rs. 88½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 172½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 200.

Shivrajpur Syndicate shares were placed at Rs. 13½.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 113, Gujrat Ry. shares declived to Rs. 98, Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 151½, and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 111.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,075.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 705½ and Deferred at Rs. 207½ for September delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 89¾ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In yesterday's Share Market jute shares were steady to firm all along the line, but business was on a moderate scale, the quotations were:—Alliance 203½, Belvedere 168, Baranagore 89, Clive 81, Dalhousie 154, Gowripore 240, Kanknarrah 308 and Kamarhatty 200.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at 89-2 and small sums at 89-6.

KEROSINE OIL IMPORTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

During the month of July 1915, 6,402,264 gallons of kerosene oil were imported in Calcutta, from Burma (250 cases and 2,410,923 gallons in bulk), Borneo (18,168) and America (1,650,113). There was no oil received from Sumatra, Roumania and Russia.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,0000 offered for sale yesterday.

Bombay tendered for £15,000 deferred transfers which were accepted: Calcutta and Madras made no tenders.

BANKER'S BODY HORRIBLY MUTILATED

GRUESOME DISCOVERY IN MURREE BAZAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Regarding the murder of Ganda Mal, whose body was found in Murree Bazar, further information now to hand shows that the deceased was a well-known banker at Murree. Only the mutilated trunk was found at Bara Bazar. One leg was found by a coolie at Dhobi Ghat, while the lower portion and the other leg were found in a tank some distance away. Two thousand rupees worth of hundis executed in favour of local butchers and some residents of Gora was found on the body. Ganda Mal was much respected and the tragedy has caused a great sensation. A vigorous enquiry is proceeding.

Nawab Ghulam Muhamed Kalani, Contractor, Kolar Gold Fields and President of the Muslim Association has been appointed an additional non-official member of the Mysore Legislative Council in place of Syed Ameer Hassan who has vacated the seat.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

cases roller skins, 17 barrels lubricating oil, 97 cases 2 Kegs nails, 8 cases biscuits, 4 cases umbrellas, 4 trusses 3 packages hair belting, 2 cases leather buffer, 12 trusses 1 case leather, 2 cases German silver, 4 bales 2 trusses picking bands, 7 cases buffalo pickers, 12 cases roller leather, 7 cases tyres, 13 cases 51 crates glass bottles, 13 trusses 27 cases leather belting, 93 cases aluminium sheets, 10 cases paraffin wax, 25 cases canvas, 4 cases jute yarn, 14 cases art silk and cotton goods, 6 trusses carpets, 1 case linen goods, 6 coils 15 bales cotton rope, 7 cases oil cloth, 10 bales 2 cases wool cloth, 5 cases umbrella furniture, 3 cases wool, 5 cases cotton laces, 4 cases silk velvet fents, 2 cases linen and cotton goods, 7 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 11 cases card clothing, 20 cases sewing cotton thread, 50 barrels Cod oil, 9 cases 1 bale mixed wooden tissues, 2 bales woollen yarn, 714 bales 1,361 cases cotton piece-goods, 382 bales 212 cases cotton yarn.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. 10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 20th.

Hujaz	Gray	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

August 20th.

Dwarka	Prince	Basra
Vita	Cammack	Basra
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta
Kinkon Maru	Frijimoto	Negapatam

The following steamer received Port clearance on Friday.

Steamer Buyo Maru for Rangoon

steamers will enter the Docks on arriva

Steame Gibraltar for Hull
" Ikota for Hongkong

day, August 20th, 1915.

S. S. Hujaz:—The steamer Hujaz, 2,479 tons, Captain H. Gray, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, which port she left on the 7th instant in ballast and four deck passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, sailed yesterday for Basra, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita 1,954 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, sailed yesterday for Basra and other ports, with general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,573 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Kinko Maru:—The steamer Kinkon Maru, 2,183 tons Captain M. Fujimoto, sailed yesterday for Negapatam, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons. Captain G. Kametaka, will sail today for Rangoon, with general goods on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
B Manningtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Nairung	Grant	T. Morrison
C. & R. Cilicia	Battison	T. M. & Co
G. Firoozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
N. Trelawny	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	K. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Do.
Netravati	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Jinsen Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. Co
6 Firenze	Merlo	Italian M. S. N. Co
7 Soldier Prince	Alexandria	D. Nanji & Sons
10 11 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N.Y. Kaisha
14 Kinga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor	Theopulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
2 Jehanfir		T. M. & Co
3 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
4 Kashmir	Irwin	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Macintosh	Lennox	T. M. & Co
Hujaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 57 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 146 bales wool, B. Harbham; 28 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 2 pots rossa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 9,900 cwts. peas, Ralli Brothers.

Soldier Prince (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunster (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Manningtry (s) 145 casks goat skins, Thos. Cook and Son; 1,147 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,614 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, A. Jalacheck and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.

Polykter (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Beggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze (s) 102 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Firenze (s) 25 bales Akund cotton, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,208 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 405 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jinsen Maru (s) 11 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

CARGO.

S. S. City of Cairo from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—2,573 casks China clay, 10 bags fire clay, 5,000 numbers bricks, 60 casks 84 crates tiles, 10 drums caustic soda, 5 casks phosphate soda, 275 drums 1 cask magnesium chloride, 76 drums 1 cask zinc chloride, 32 casks silicate soda, 265 drums calcium chloride, 180 bags Epsom salt, 2 cases medicine, 8 casks alum, 200 cases muriate of ammonia, 6 casks soda ash, 32 barrels silicate of soda, 145 bags cummin seed, 50 bales cotton, 5 cases stoves, 2 hogsheads 3 casks 2,229 cases whisky, 97 cases wine, 26 cases brandy, 4 cases sherry, 125 cases spirits, 220 hogsheads ale, 1 bag spiles, 19 cases rum, 127 cases beer, 51 crates 3 casks earthen ware, 9 cases boots and shoes, 1 case motor cycle, 5 cases motor car and their accessories, 3 cases cycle accessories, 10 kegs chrome alum, 120 bags dextrine, 225 cases candles, 100 cases 60 casks gin, 25 drums 2 cases disinfectant fluid, 300 bags disinfectant powder, 65 bags starch, 1 cask blue powder, 4 casks alizarine, 19 casks sulphur brown, 4 casks sulphur black, 14 cases fog signals, 16 cases sauce, 1 drum sulphur paste, 100 barrels 61 casks tallow, 1,305 kegs 1 box paint, 356 cases 1 cask 18 bundles 1,145 boxes soap, 2 cases perfumery, 5 cases hams, 67 cases bacon, 16 bags sago flour, 20 cases vinegar, 42 cases mineral oil, 6 casks resin, 1 case rubber sheet, 274 bales 2 cases paper, 1 case 1 barrel oil, 13

(*Continued in Column 8.*)

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. 11

'Did you get
VAN HOUTEN'S
COCOA?
Of course I did Mums — I dont like any other kind — An dont forget it when you make the Choc's this time

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION TO RESTORE PLEADER'S SANAD.

NON-APPEARANCE OF THE PLEADER IN COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

WAMAN SAKHARAM KHARE *v.* THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

This was an application presented by Waman Sakharam Khare, a former pleader of Nasik to restore him his Sanad which was cancelled by the High Court in 1909 under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction.

In 1909 proceedings were taken against the pleader under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code for security for good behaviour. The District Magistrate of Nasik found it proved that Mr. Khare had been disseminating seditious matter and made an order under section 115 of the Criminal Proceeding Code for security for good behaviour. The order stated that the pleader should execute a personal recognisance in the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year with two substantial and respectable sureties for Rs. 1,000 each under sections 108 and 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

After the above order of the District Magistrate a rule was issued by the High Court under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction to show cause why he should not be dismissed and his Sanad as pleader cancelled.

The case was argued before Justices Chandavarkar and Heaton in June 1909, when their Lordships upheld the order of the District Magistrate and dealt with the pleader under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction. Their Lordships observed "He has been accused of an offence and an order has been passed against him to give security for good behaviour, because it has been proved that he disseminated seditious matter by means of speeches. Therefore his case comes within section 56 of Regulation II of 1827 which relates to pleaders. The question is how we should deal with him. Our order will be that the pleader should be suspended for the period during which the order to furnish security continues in force, and on the expiration of that period if the pleader Mr. Khare appears before us and satisfies us that the Sanad may be given back to him, it will be restored to him."

Mr. Khare on the 6th August 1915, again after an interval of one year applied to the Registrar to restore to him his Sanad. He was informed by the Registrar that his application for the restoration of the Sanad would be placed before the Court on the 20th August and that on that day he must appear in person, and must pay the court fee for the application.

When the matter came on for hearing before their Lordships yesterday Mr. Khare was absent from the court. The Chief Justice then inquired of the Advocate-General what he wanted to do in the matter. The Advocate-General said that the pleader had on former occasions got the case postponed from time to time and ultimately he did not appear in court and went on a pilgrimage when the order of suspension was passed against him. He did not wish to be hard on the pleader, but the pleader should also not waste the time of the Court. He suggested that some conditional order should be passed against him, so that he might have a chance to explain his non-appearance in Court.

Their Lordships passed an order that the matter should be heard again only if the pleader previously paid the cost of the application viz. Rs. 100.

After this order the next case was taken up by their Lordships when the pleader Mr. Khare came to the Court. He then urged the Court to grant him a short hearing for his non-appearance when the case was called on. He said that he attended the Court at 10-30 but he had been asked to bring the order served on him by the office. He had to fetch it from Thakordwar, and on his return he found that his application was called on and he was found absent.

The Chief Justice then informed the pleader that if he liked he might give notice to the Government Pleader and his matter would be heard on Wednesday next.

PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

OBJECTION TO THE JURISDICTION OF A SUB-ORDINATE JUDGE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

NARAYAN GURURAO JOSHI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case originally a rule was granted by Justices Heaton and Shah upon the Subordinate Judge of Athni, Mr. Kulkarni to show cause why certain proceedings taken by him against Mr. Joshi, a pleader of Athni, should not be transferred. The rule was argued before Justices Beaman and Macleod in May last who directed the Sub-Judge to drop the proceedings under section 478 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to proceed under section 476 of the same Code, and if he thought after making a preliminary inquiry that the case should be sent to the next Magistrate for inquiry on trial he should do so.

When the case came on for hearing before the Subordinate Judge, the petitioner took a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge to proceed with the inquiry under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, and prayed in the alternative that further proceedings be stayed till the disposal of a suit in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge of Belgaum. The Subordinate Judge held that he had jurisdiction and refused to stay further proceedings.

Against this order Mr. Joshi applied to the High Court.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan on behalf of the applicant contended that it was an error to hold that a proceeding held without jurisdiction is not necessarily a non-judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 476, Criminal Procedure Code. Sections 11 and 12 of the Suits Valuation Act and section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code had no application to the facts of this case and those sections could not cure the want of jurisdiction. In view of the fact that the Sub-Judge of Athni had no jurisdiction to try the suit, at present pending in the Belgaum Court, the proceedings of that suit in Athni Court were not judicial proceedings under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Further the proceedings before the Sub-Judge of Athni being *corum non-judice* they ought to be stayed when the proceedings in respect of the self-same matter were pending before the First Class Sub-Judge of Belgaum and are *corum judice*.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant.

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ORIGINAL SIDE.

MANAGEMENT OF A STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SQUABBLES BETWEEN DIRECTORS

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LALA HAR NARAYAN AND ANOTHER *v.* P. D. ACHARYA AND OTHERS.

This was an ex-parte application for a rule nisi for any injunction restraining defendants 2 to 7 from signing and executing a certain agency agreement and restraining defendants 4 to 7 from calling any meeting of the Board of Directors and acting as directors and for an interim injunction and Receiver.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs.

The two plaintiffs Lala Har Naraiyan and Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji were the Directors of the Indian and Peninsula Steam Navigation Company. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants P. D. Acharya, Chhotalal Parekh and Padamsingh Narsingbhoy were also directors of the said Company. The Company had been registered in 1910 with a capital of 50 lacs. The first plaintiff was a large shareholder of the Company owning about 800 shares.

ALLEGED GRAVE IRREGULARITIES.

In January 1915, as the affairs of the Company had not for a long time gone on satisfactorily, winding up petitions having been presented more than once, the 1st plaintiff was appointed Committee of the Board of Directors and was invested with sole power and control over the management of the Company. In the course of his investigation of the affairs of the Company the first plaintiff came across grave irregularities committed by the agents and Mr. Acharaya the managing partner. The first plaintiff who was their Committee and also the Chairman of the Board caused a notice to be served on Mr. Acharaya and Mr. Padamsingh calling upon the Agents' Firm to pay up the moneys due from them to the Company and to render an account. Thereupon the first three defendants became hostile to the first plaintiff and attempted to get the management of the Company entirely into their hands again. Subsequently on the 29th April and 10th May 1915 the second plaintiff Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, the eighth defendant Lalji Naranji and the ninth defendant Sorabji Warden were appointed directors.

At a meeting on the 5th June at the desire of the first plaintiff the second plaintiff was jointly appointed with the first plaintiff, a member of the Committee. At a meeting held on the 15th June the Board resolved to call upon Mr. Acharaya for an explanation of certain matters, such explanation to be given on the 29th June. With a view to stifle all inquiry into the irregularities of the agents and taking advantage of the absence of Mr. Lalji Naranji from Bombay Mr. Acharaya by circular called a meeting of the Board on the 29th. At the said meeting Mr. Acharaya brought the 4th defendant Jhaveri Shunalal Manalal, alleging that he was a director and the fourth defendant voted and took part in the proceedings inspite of the protests of the two plaintiffs and Mr. Warden. Mr. Chhotalal was elected chairman, Mr. Jhaveri voting for him and the first three defendants and Mr. Jhaveri, who were in a majority proceeded to transact other business. The two plaintiffs and Mr. Warden then protested against the legality of the election of Mr. Chhotalal as Chairman, and of the meeting whereupon Mr. Chhotalal took up a most threatening attitude which made it clear that in another second or two a breach of the peace might occur. Thereafter the two plaintiffs and Mr. Warden left the meeting under protest. After the plaintiffs and Mr. Warden left, Mr. Acharaya and his party brought out three gentlemen Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai, a solicitor, Mr. B. G. Gajivala, Manager of the Pioneer Bank, and Mr. D. P. Shroff, a barrister, defendants 5, 6 and 7 from an adjoining room where they had been made to wait and proceeded to elect them members of the Board of Directors. After these gentlemen had joined the board the directors at the meeting passed resolutions rescinding the appointment of first and second plaintiffs as committee, vesting the control in the Board of Directors, and sanctioning the execution of a certain agency agreement between the company and its agents.

The plaintiffs say that the meetings of the 29th June and the resolutions passed thereat are illegal. The defendants 1 to 9, however, claimed to be the properly constituted Board and as a result the business of the company was at a standstill.

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

The plaintiffs therefore sued, for a declaration that the meeting and the resolutions were illegal, that defendants 4, 5, 6 and 7 were not directors of the Company, and asked for an injunction against defendants 2 to 7, restraining them from executing the agency agreement, and against defendants 4 to 7 from taking part in the management as directors and for a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Setalvad, appearing for the Company, the 10th defendant, stated they had had no notice of this application and that he had been instructed just then by the Solicitor of the Company who had heard of the application while he was in Court on other business. He asked his Lordship not to make any order which might prejudice the business of the Company without hearing them.

His Lordship granted the rule nisi prayed for and an interim injunction restraining defendants 2 to 7 from executing the agency agreement, defendants 4 to 7 from taking part in the management and defendants 1 to 3 from transacting any but the routine business of the Company.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the defendent Co.: Payne & Co.

A TRUST DEED.

HINDU WIDOW'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SHAM COKERAI (widow) *v.* PRANJIVANDAS AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for a declaration, that the plaintiff was entitled to residence in a certain house, and was entitled to a 4th share of the income of another house in virtue of certain provisions in an indenture of Trust dated 8th September 1887 and for accounts.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

Three brothers Vasta, Kallidas and Nursey having by their joint exertions acquired certain properties and being desirous of apportioning some of the properties to the respective brothers for the maintenance of themselves and their families and other properties to charity, settled certain properties on trusts by an Indenture dated 8th September 1887. The trustees were the three brothers and one Kalidas Ramji. Properties described in Schedule E to the Indenture were settled upon charitable trusts. Property described in Schedule D to the Indenture was the family house. The family house was settled upon the trustees first for the residence of sethlers and their families and ultimately to charity. The provision in the deed was as follows: "Upon further trust to allow the said Kalidas Kallianji and his wife and his sons Pranjivandas, Narotamdas, Luxmidas, Ramdas and Devidas (who are now living) and their respective wives during their respective natural lives and as regards widows so long as they do not remarry to use and occupy the southern moiety of the 2nd story of the said premises." Properties in Schedules A, B, and C, to the deed were settled upon the three brothers.

The incomes of these properties were to go jointly to them during their lives. After the death of one of the three brothers the income of the properties in Schedule B were to go to Kalidas for his natural life if he be one of the Survivors. After the death of Kalidas the income of the properties was to be divided equally between his sons for their natural lives, provided always that on death of any son of the said Kalidas during the life-time of his brothers, the heirs of the deceased son were to take the proportionate share of the income which such son would have taken if alive." After the death of all the sons of Kalidas the properties in Schedule B were to be divided between their heirs for Stripes. Kalidas had five sons, Pranjivandas, Luxmidas and Ramdas the three defendants in the suit, one Devidas who had been given away in adoption out of the family and one Narotamdas, the husband of the plaintiff, in the present suit. Narotamdas died in 1898 and Kalidas died in 1910. The plaintiff claimed that under the aforementioned provisions in the trust deed she was entitled to residence in the house in Schedule D and to a 4th share of the rents and profits of the house in Schedule B since the death of Kalidas as the heir of Narotamdas, the predeceased son of Kalidas.

The defendants raise various defences contending that the plaintiff's suit was barred in view of various previous suits which she had filed for maintenance against her father-in-law Kalidas. The defendants also contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to residence and a 4th share of the income of the house in Schedule B on a true construction of the trust deed. Narotamdas having predeceased Kalidas, the plaintiff as Narotamdas' heir could not take anything under the deed.

His Lordship after hearing Counsel, held that the plaintiff was entitled to residence and a 4th share of the rents and profits as prayed. There was a decree for the plaintiff, costs to come out of the trust estate.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1265.14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow and anr, v. Kishow Annaji Pokharkar & anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G. Part Heard, 3-8-15.

958-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla & M, as part heard, 7-8-15.

S C 818.15.—Little & Co, Krishna Kenning & Co, a firm, v. J R Miller, M B Chotha.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Littls & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha. Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank L. v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Rampertab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rustomji Mancherji Kamod, Mulla & M.

726-14.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Keshariising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters For Disposal (List A.)

Attorneys.

8-12.—Payne & Co., Bai Junbabai, widow, v. Bachoo Haji Jacob & ors, 6.5-15.

1067-12.—Dubash & Co, M P Engineer, v. Homee N. A. Wadia, 26-7.15.

702-14.—Sabnis & G, Sadashiv Narayen Patinkar v. Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, 29-7-15.

318.14.—Merwanji K & Co, Rupchand Ramdas v. Messrs Juthalal Kalyanmal, 6-8-15.

97-14.—Sabnis & G, Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustam K R Cama & ors, 9-8.15.

1200-12.—Chetnis M & K, Dadabhai Kharsedji Bhandupwalla, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne & Co., 16.7-15.

In Re Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Wadia G & Co, In Re Agreement between A W Campbell & ors, v. A M Campbell Petitioner, Ard H D & Co, 10.8-15.

552-15.—Captain & V, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm, v. Messrs P. Crystal & Co, a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co, 16.8-15.

(List B) Counsel.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Matubhai J & M, The National Financing and Commer Cor. Ltd, Petitioners, v. B Campbell & Co, Respondents, Wadia G & Co, Notice 4-8.1.

In Re G & Wards Act XIII of 1890, Jamsetji R & D, In Re Hassan & ors, minors, v. Abdul Karim Ebrahim, & ors, Notice 4-8.15.

360.11.—Jehangir M & Somji, Chunabai, widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa & ors, Mehta D & Lalji, For Review of taxation.

1298.12.—Craigie B & Co, Laxmanlalji Krishnachandralalji, v. Purshotam Ambalal & anr, Dikshit & Pr. 29.9-15.

363-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ramchordas Valabhai, v. Chunilal Jiwandas & ors, Tyabji D & Co, 12.8-15.

T & I J 6-15.—Motichand & D, Premabai, v. Ghillabhai Shivji, Shoff D & D, 12.8-15.

49-14.—Ard H D & Co, Abdulla Noormahomed & anr, v. Rahimabai, widow, Payne & Co, Smithells B & Co, Naderstha & D, 16.8.15.

503-15.—N. C. Dalal, Manilal Premchand v. Monilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co, 17.8-15.

686-15.—Jehangir M & S, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jaesawalla v. Dr Piroshaw Dhanjishawji Motiwalla, Ard H D & Co, 17-8.15.

332.15.—Captain & V, B N Lang, v. The Indian Specie Bank, Ld. (in Liquidation), Little & Co, 17.8-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

BOMBAY CHURCHS.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(12th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd August.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E. Flat; Hymns, 170, 169, 309, 107; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A.; Hymns 163, 176, 23; Collections for Organ Fund; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi); Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Stations. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyteriar Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Mackichan; Evening Service; Marathi, 5 p.m.; Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6.30 Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. J. R. Cuthbert (Wilson College); 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator).—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Sevice).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. D. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. H X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel. Clergy Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. The feast of St. Roque will be celebrated for the first time in the new Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday, the 22 instant. The Pontifical Vespers with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrement will take place at 6-30 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will officiate and he has also kindly consented to preach. The ceremonies will be closed with procession and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev Fr. J. N Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Illustrated Magic Lantern Lecture on "Malaria" by Dr. K. B. Sroff, L.M. & S., Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, 8-45 p.m.

Anniversary Meeting of the Inauguration of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Town Hall, at 5-15 p.m. President: His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

B. V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament. Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.

Poona Extra Race Meeting.

Mails for Mauritius and Madgascar ports, Lamu, Mombassa, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis, per s. s. Pandua, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. Letters for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by the same steamer.

MONDAY, Aug. 23.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana.

B. V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament, Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

Cocoanut Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona.

Poona Extra Race Meeting.

Y. M. C. A. Ballad Concert, in aid of Funds, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—On the 11th August, at 22, Samavaya Mansions, the wife of J. Vincent F. Brown (nee Pullen), of a son. (English and Up-country papers please copy.)

CARTER—On Friday, August 13th, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carter, a son, John Alden.

HUTCHINS—On August 15th, at Bilaspur, C.P., the wife of J. F. Hutchins, B.-N. Ry., of a daughter.

WALKER—On 12th inst., at Inglesby, Shillong, the wife of G. D. Walker, I.C.S., of a daughter.

AMBALAL SARABHAI.—August 18th at the Retreat Shahibag Ahmedabad the wife of Ahmalal Sarabhai of a daughter.

BETROTHAL.

The marriage of Mona Marion Balfour Swinley, daughter of the late G. H. Swinley, Mijika, Assam, and grand-daughter of the late Major-General Swinley and Professor Huton Balfour, of Edinburg, and Henry Water Huntingford Richards, only son of the Revd. H. Richards, of Great Elm., Somerset, will take place quietly at Newbury on 9th September.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Stanley Reed, A. D. C. Commanding.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

SATURDAY, 21ST.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be reserved for practice this afternoon from 4 p.m.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.

MONDAY, 23RD.

Dismounted Drill for recruits at Headquarters at 7 a.m. All recruits of the current season must attend.

Dress: Khaki shirts, sword slung on the waist belt.

MONDAY, EVENING.

There will be a Parade for members of A Troop at the Riding School from 6 p.m. Dress Mufti, regimental saddles, rifles and swords.

TUESDAY, 24TH.

Tuesday, August 24th, being public holiday, there will be a general practice for all members in the northern part of the Island. The Corps will be told off to escort a convoy from Mahalakshmi Station to Bandora Causeway in the presence of an enemy. All members are expected to be present.

Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all non-commissioned officers.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Mahalakshmi Station so as to arrive there by 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Churchgate Station at 7-5 a.m.

Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous at Mahalakshmi station at 7-15 a.m. Dress—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles, rifles (no swords) and bandoliers Refreshments will be provided by the Corps.

WEDNESDAY 25TH.

Riding School for Recruits and remouts from 7 a.m.

THURSDAY, 26TH.

Commanding Officers Parade 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate station.

Dress:—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, Rifles and swords (no bandoliers).

FRIDAY, 27TH.

Instructional Drill for Troop Leaders and N. C. Officers at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

Riding School for Recruits and Remounts 7 a.m.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned members are granted leave out of Bombay:

Trooper K. H. McCormack from 22nd to 25th August 1915.

Trooper R. C. Gilces from 21st to 31st August 1915.

A. KIRKE-SMITH.
2nd Lieutenant,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Kumrin' Kaffirs" ..... Rubens.
Overture—"The Bronze Horse" ... Auber.
Valse—"Contemplation" ..... Kandt.
Mlodiesfrom—"The Count of Luxembourg" ..... Lehar.
Intermezzo—"Secrets" ..... Ancliffe.
Selection of Tommy's tunes—"Tipperary" ..... Baynes.
Caprice—"The Whistler and his Dog" ..... Pryor.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. B. Baldock and the officers 108th Infantry. The Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Band Master, will play the following Programme of music to-day at Bombay, Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

March—Waldmere ..... Losey.
Overture—Village Festival ..... Keete.
Valse—Souge D'Antonnie ..... Joce.
La Sernala ..... Braga.
Selection—The Earl and the Girl...Carryll.
An Ariental Scene—A Dervish Chorns. Sebek.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Tuesday, the 24th instant, is a Post Office holiday and all the Post Offices in Bombay City will work on that day as on a Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will remain open.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE,

Under the auspices of the League Mr. K. S. Rele will deliver a public lecture upon "Kshatriya Social Union" to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Charni Road Boys' School, when Mr. R. D. Kothare, B.A., LL.B. will preside.

GURJAR SABHA.

An ordinary meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kandewadi. Mr. Mansukhlal A. Master will open a discussion on "Culture in our Home-Life." Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION,

A public lecture on "Malaria" illustrated by magic lantern slides will be delivered by Dr. K. B. Shroff, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M., at the Y. M. C. A. (Students' Branch) at Lamington Road, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadeker, Kt. will preside.

REPORTED THEFT.

Madhusudan Dhondu, a medical practitioner of Girgaum, was awakened by some noise in his kitchen early yesterday morning. On going to the kitchen he noticed a man jumping out of a window, three bars from which had been forced out. He also found that a trunk had been broken open and ornaments of the value of Rs. 799 stolen.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the association, opposit China Bag, Girgaum Back Road. The junior class for the study of Marsden's Self-Investment will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. L. S. Bhandare B. A. S. T. C. D.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A public metting under the auspices of the Social Service League Anti-Gambling Committee will be held at Madhav Baug to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Harjivan Kalidas Mehta, Mangaldas Gopalji, and Pandit Shri Jadavji Maharaj will address the meeting and Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

WAR GIFTS DEPOT.

Details of the Red Cross Gifts received at the Bombay War Gifts Depot, during the week ending 7th instant, show that the total number of units received was 5,331 and the number of bags 7,120. The total cash value of the gifts handed over to military authorities was Rs. 630,594-14-0 and the value of consignments direct to Europe, Rs. 248,774-15-6. The value of gifts on hand is Rs. 190,950.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague and one attack and death from cholera were reported in the city on Thursday, the plague attack being reported from Tarwadi, there were no small-pox cases. The total mortality from all causes was 61, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1914 and the same total of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2194, out of which 7 were found to be plague-stricken.

MRS. NAIDU'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

In supersession of the announcement made, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver her address to the Brotherhood at the Empire Theatre and not at the Framji Cawasji Hall at 5-30 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 28th August, 1915.

Admission will be by tickets and they should either be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Brotherhood or may be purchased at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhakar's House, Girgaon) between the hours of 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. daily.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Gokhale Memorial Fund.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN PUNJAB

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Despite the belated rainfall in the Lahore District the price of wheat has hardened considerably and now stands at eight and a half seers a rupee. In the agricultural areas generally however the outlook is much brighter than a few days ago and fodder crop is assured though the winter wheat crop in many districts is hopeless.

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

TRANSFER TO BE APPLIED FOR.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon yesterday, Inspector Smith charged Allarakhia Abba alias Hulaya and Mahomed Jafferkhan with assaulting Bachu Goa.

Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared before the Magistrate and applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that his client intended applying to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of the case from his court.

The Magistrate granted the postponement until the 27th instant.

SWINDLERS SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Ahmedally charged Anna Ramchandra, a Hindu boy about 16 years old, Genia Bhima, a Hindu, Abdul Currim and Abdul Cassam, Mahomedans, with extortion and robbery of a gold armlet and a gold ring, valued at about Rs. 55, belonging to one Shankerlal Maganlal.

The prosecution was conducted by Inspector Smith.

As already reported in these columns, the first accused induced the complainant on the night of the 30th July to accompany him to a room on the second floor of a building in Kamatipura, and when they were there, the second and third accused came there and respresenting themselves as policemen charged the complainant with assaulting the boy, but allowed him to go away on his surrendering the gold armlet and ring which he was wearing.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced them all. The first accused being a juvenile offender was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for four years and the other three accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have been booked by the P. & O. Co's Kashmir sailing on Monday, August 23rd:—

Scott, M. A.; Anderson, Mrs. J. M.; Argall, Mr. A. E.; Athill, Mr. J. N.; Bember, Mrs. C. J.; Broadway, Mr. A. B.; Bett, Mrs. D. R.; Bonny, Mrs.; Bradley, Mr. T.; Chandradioji, Kumar Shri; Collaco, Dr. A.; Connell, Mr. W. J.; Connell, Mrs. W. J. & 2 Children; Dargie, Mr. J. Y.; Dickie, Mr. J. B.; Dugdale, Mr. J. H.; Dyson, Mr. H.; Evans, Mr. J. H.; Gardiner, Mr. A. & Mrs.; Gardiner, Miss; Gowan, I.C.S., Mr. Hyde; Green, Mr. A. R. H.; Grossman, Mr. W.; Grossman, Mr. J.; Guha, Mr. J. N.; Halloran, Miss. D.; Jaggard, Mr. A. L.; James, Mr. J. Langford and Mrs.; Khan, Mr. G. A.; Macaulay, Mr. S. B. and Mrs.; McNair Mr. G. D.; Miranda, Mr. A. F.; Miranda, Mr. L. X.; Miranda, Mr. A. E.; Michael, Miss D.; Moller, Mrs. F. A.; Martagh, Miss M.; Orde Brown, Mr.; Petrie, Miss A. E.; Remfrey, Mr. C. O.; Reynolds, Mr. H. H.; Sanyal, Mr. M. N.; Sears, Mr. J. P.; Smith, Mrs. G. H. Sond, Mr. Ahmed; Spargo, Mr. W.; Starks, Mr. H. S.; Thiselton Dyer, Mr. G. H. and Mrs.; Trevena, Mr. C.; Treveskis, Mr. H. K.; Tromn, Mrs; Vakil, Mr. H. H.; Warn, Miss; Webb, Miss M. Vere; Wroughton, Mr. H. W. F.; Yusuf Kamal, Mr.; Pritchard Mrs.; McGill Mr.; Hamilton, Mr.; Binnie, Miss J. S.; Ipekdjian, Mr. M.; Hart Mr. F.; Chinoy, Mr. J. B.; Nason, Mr. W. C.; Hamiyn, Mr.; Fernandas, Mr. T. J. C.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Latiffbai, a Mahomedan girl, aged 16 years, wife of Nurmahomed Abdulla, a military pensioner and an inspector in the Tramway Company, residing at the Marine Lines.

The girl was removed by her husband to the G. T. Hospital. She was suffering from severe burns all over her body, and she alleged that her mother-in-law, Ameenabai, had poured kerosene oil on her clothes and set fire to her. The Hospital authorities pronounced her condition to be very critical, and Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to the Hospital to record her statement. The girl subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

Ameenabai was also admitted to the hospital as she also had burns about her body, which, she said she had sustained in trying to put out the flames.

It is also alleged that there was no one present in the room when Ameenabai was alleged to have done the deed.

The body was identified, and the further enquiry adjourned.

TELEGRAPH VOLUNTEERS' GRIEVANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What, to me, appears a fitting case for inquiry by the Government of India is the manner in which certain volunteers attached to the Government Telegraph Coy. have been treated both by the Military authorities and the Telegraph Department. The circumstances of the case, from what I have been able to gather, are, that certain men who were unavoidably prevented from attending volunteering duty as the result of indisposition or illness, producing medical certificates in support of their absence, were subjected to rigorous military penalties extending in some cases to 28 days' cells. These medical certificates were, however, accepted by the Telegraph Departmnt as justifying the absence of the men from civil duty on the same dates though they carried no weight with the military. The punishment inflicted on these men has now been aggravated in that the period of their detention by the military is viewed as absence from duty bringing upon them the added penalty of loss of pay for 28 days bringing with it forfeiture of all leave privileges. The treatment appears anything but fair while there is a great deal to discourage men who are so willingly giving their spare time, after a day's hard work, out of loyalty to their King and county. If there is anything in the Army Regulations to support the action of the military in spite of the production of a medical certificate by the men, ordinary justice requires that the time they were detained in cells should be treated as purely military duty without prejudice to their departmental privileges and leave granted them for the period. It is questionable whether a private soldier submitting a medical certificate from the regimental doctor would have been so treated if he remained away from duty under similar circumstances, and there appears no reason whatever why a volunteer, because mobilised, should be treated any differently. In any case the added punishment by the Department is distinctly unjust.—Yours, etc.

H. SARTON.
General Secretary,
Indian Telegraph Association Ltd.
August 20.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Another excellent programme is promised at the Excelsior Theatre next week, commencing to-night. A novel feature is that the usual dramatic fare will be entirely absent. The programme is to be made up of comedies, scientific and topical films.

Charles Chaplin who is at present one of the most eagerly sought figures in cinemaland, is to appear in a capitally funny piece called "The Masqueraders," and therefore some really good light amusement can be expected. Good as have been the many comic films in which this clever actor has figured "The Masquerades" is one of the best. Chaplin is at present the rage in screen comedy and his salary is enormous running into hundreds of pounds weekly. Then there will be a farce "Max's Double" in which, as the title suggests, the comedian, Max Linder, will be in the dual part. The wonders of New Zealand will be shown by "Kinemacolor" in natural colours, while yet another of the instructive French Ministry War films will depict the work of the Algerian Cavalry in France. Lastly, but perhaps most interesting of all, will be a cleverly produced scientific film, showing how police dogs are trained.

It is now time to give a reminder of the return visit to Bombay of the "Grotesques," which takes place shortly. This talented company has met with conspicuous success in the Far East, and their re-appearance here is being looked forward to by many.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

"The Price of Discipline," which will be shown to-night at the Imperial, is a striking story of how a Father's over-severity wrought his son's ruin, and by what strange chances Grandfather and Grandchild eventually came face to face. Marie Fromet, France's premier child-actress, who takes the leading part in this film, needs no introduction to Bombay audiences, her performance in "Les Miserables," "Her Dreadful Secret" as well as in some more recent productions, having ensured her a hearty welcome. M. Jean Kemm is another brilliant exponent of the highest expression of screen art. The inclusion of these two artists is therefore sufficient testimony to the excellence of "The Price of Discipline," which is founded on Hector Malot's well-arranged work "En Famille." The programme includes the usual complement of comics and Pathe's Gazette.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The programme at the above theatre will be changed entirely to-night. The principal piece will be a powerful drama of circus life, which promises to be as attractive as has been their last week's picture. In "Dare Devil Circus Queen" you have three reels of unadulterated sensation. Scenes in a circus, daring performances, and the dare devil ride on horseback round the Big Wheel, are most wonderful in its realism. The other attraction this week at the above picture palace, is the big train smash depicted on the screen in one of the pictures. It cost £3,000 to produce. It is a sight which makes you catch your breath. Two complete trains were used which the collision reduced to matchwood. The management seem determined to give full value for money and picture goers will show their appreciation by flocking to this picture palace this week where the above are billed to show this week.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Another sucessful programme, at the Palace of Varieties is drawing good houses. The Marconi Bureau is the feature in the bill, and is a good addition to the show. Miss Marced and Leith Harvey are well received, their harmony is always worth hearing. Reg. Vale is to be seen in new character songs, and is getting quite popular Miss. La Roche is appearing in new songs, and the cinema picture, "Breaker of hearts," is a strong drama, well acted throughout. The Comics cause much amusement and help to provide a good show at the Palace of Varieties.

REVOLVERS FOR POLITICAL DACOITIES

YOUNG EUROPEAN CHARGED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

At the Kyd Street Police Court to-day the Magistrate proceeded with the hearing of the case in which one P. L. Causley, a young European stands charged with having committed forgery for the purpose of cheating.

The counsel for the prosecution in opening the case said that the accused was employed by certain unauthorised persons for purchasing arms and supplying them with these arms. The accused having been supplied with money, went to different gun shops and purchased revolvers and cartridges in diverse names. On the 17th July last while he went to a shop giving his name as Mushabi he was arrested. Counsel said that the prosecution was in a position to prove that some of the revolvers purchased by the accused were used in certain political dacoities. Some witnesses employed in different gun shops identified the accused and deposed that he went to their shops to purchase arms.

The further hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow.

RAVI MURDER CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

In the Ravi Murder Case to-day Hiralal, a money-lender, Rikhi Ram, a salt merchant, Ratan Chand a cap seller, and Gurandittа, a servant, were placed before the District Magistrate. Bail was applied for on behalf of the accused but was opposed by the police.

The Magistrate will pass orders after further enquiry.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited St. George's Hospital at 5-15 p.m. yesterday.

Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, paid a visit yesterday to the Common Prison and the Female Workhouse at Oomercarry. Her Excellency was, on arrival, received by Mr. Plunket, superintendent of the jail, and Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat, Medical Officer-in-charge, and shown round the Civil and Criminal jails. Her Excellency left after spending about an hour there.

The Hon. Sir Ali Imam, Law Member, will leave Bankipore on the 29th instant and return on the 6th September for the Council meetings. He will retire in the third week of November and consequently this will be the last session of the Council he will be attending as Law Member. He will preside over the Hindu University Select Committee as well as over the Select Committee to deal with the Inland Steam Vessels Bill.

Sir William Clark, Commerce Member, is also due to retire in November, and an official announcement may be expected about his movements shortly. It is believed in informed circles that Sir William returns to Home Civil Service in an important capacity.

The Hon. Mr. Wheeler, Home Secretary to the Government of India, has been given one month's leave which he will spend in Kashmir, leaving Simla next month. Mr. Hignell, I.C.S., will act as Secretary and Mr. Booth-Gravely, I.C.S., as Deputy Secretary and Mr. Macworth, I.C.S., as Under-Secretary.

Brigadier-General Frederick Hacket Thompson, C.B., has been appointed to succeed Brigadier-General H. M. L. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O., who leaves for home shortly, as General Officer Commanding the troops in Ceylon.

It is officially announced that Mr. Justice Redford Young will continue to officiate as a Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, vice Sir Henry Hartnol proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. D. Couchman, junior member of the Railway Board, will leave on tour on Sunday. He will visit Lahore and then proceed to Lucknow. He will travel over the Bengal and North-Western Railway and then proceed to Calcutta and inspect the Eastern Bengal Railway. After looking into damages by flood on the Assam-Bengal Railway, he will return to Simla in time for the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Couchman will take three weeks to complete the tour.

The Secretary of State has appointed Miss Elsa E. Spencer, B.A., (London) to the Indian Educational Service as Inspectress of Schools in the United Provinces.

Mr F. C. Rose succeeds Mr. F. E. Gwyther as Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, next month.

Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Forests, left Simla on tour yesterday. He will visit Nainital and the adjoining forest area returning to Simla on the 4th September.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 25th August, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

* 1. HALF SECTION TENT PEGGING.

2. CATCH AS CATCH CAN STAKES FOR LADIES.—Ladies will be required to ride a given course, at the end of which a supply of tennis balls will be found. Three tennis balls, taken one at a time from the baskets, must be thrown to gentlemen partners 20 feet behind a fence. The gentlemen must catch the balls, failing which the ball must b picked up and returned to the lady. First Home having fulfilled the above conditions to win.

* 3. SECTION JUMPING.—Two hurdles and "in and out."

4. DICTATION STAKES.—Ladies nomination. Gentlemen will be required to ride a given course at the end of which their partners will be seated at tables with writing materials. The gentlemen will be given a piece of prose which must be dictated at a distance of 20 feet from their partners. When complete the gentleman must return over the course with the manuscript. First in with correct wording and spelling to win.

* 5. SCURRY FOR HORSES AND PONIES.

* 6. LLOYD LINDSAY ½ SECTIONS.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. A. C. Owen, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

* These events are open to all members of the Bombay Light Horse.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The all India weather report indicates that rainfall has increased in Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces but there has been very little rain in north-east India. Some local rain fell in Bengal and Hyderabad and a few falls also occurred in Malabar and in north and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Calcutta and Bahraich 1½ inches each, Benares 1, Dehra Dun 2. An increase of rainfall in the west of the Peninsula and in Central India is forecasted.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 20th Aug. '15.	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.31	57.27	58.08	61.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.15	61.03	59.51	71.71
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.13	57.15	61.82	70.60
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.13	52.93	69.24	74.37

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V BARONET CRICKET CLUB,

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club, from Bombay, concluded this evening in favour of the visitors by an innings and 105 runs.

The Bombay Parsis had compiled 387 on the previous day.

On their first venture the home team knocked up 148 all told. Parekh and Bulsara opened the attack against Holman and Fawcett who stood manfully to their guns for 36 and 27 respectively. But the moment the two were bowled it looked as if the fortunes of the Poona men were on the wane. Pearson, Pratt and Jones came to grief the instant they took up the willow but when Yates strolled in things took a more hopeful turn. Yates at once adopted slogging tactics and kept Parekh, Bulsara, Pochkhanawalla and Chothia hard at work with the leather. He hit two over-boundaries in the course of his merry career and with a succession of boundaries speedily reached 69 when he returned to the pavilion. The rest went down very easily.

The Gymkhana went in again to restore their faded glories and Holman and Yates were the two who employed every possible effort to equalize, if nothing else. Holman batted exceedingly well for his useful 32 and Yates, who was going strong, had the misfortune to get stumped. The others were disposed off with very little trouble.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Holman b. Parekh	32
Fawcett B. B. Bulsara	27
Pearson L. B. W. B. Parekh	1
Pratt B. Parekh	0
Pratt b. Parekh	0
Capt. Jones b. Parekh	0
Capt. Yates (not out)	69
Mr. Nicholson b. Parekh	0
Laverton b. Parekh	0
Liddell l.b.w. b. Parekh	0
Kinghorn b. Pochkhanawalla	3
Yassin b. Pochkhanawalla	1
Extras ...	11
Total ...	148

SECOND INNINGS.

Holman c. Bulsara b. Pochkhanawalla...	32
Capt. Yates b. Nagporwalla	11
Fawcett b. Bulsara	26
Laverton b. Pochkhanawala	7
Pratt C. S. Chothia, b. Pochkhanawalla.	6
Capt. Jones st. S. Davur, b. Parekh	23
Pearson st. S. Davur b. Parekh	14
Nicholson c. P. J. Chenai b. Parekh	9
Liddell b. Parekh	8
Kinghorn (not out)	1
Yashin b. Parkh	0
Extras ...	7
Total ...	134

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

S. M. Chothia, run out	46
M. R. Reporter, C. Pearson b. Kinghorne.	92
K. Irani b. Yassin	62
M. Parekh b. Kinghorne	24
N. P. Dick run out	29
P. J. Chenai c. Fawcett c. Holman	33
S. Nagporewalla b. Yassin	48
N. P. Davar St. Fawcett b. Laverton	6
D. Bulsara not out	0
Pochkhanawala b. Laverton	6
N. M. Mistri b. Laverton	10
Extras ...	30
Total ...	387

POONA AND T N PLANNING ACT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

With a view to place the public in possession of information regarding the true scope of the Town Planning Act which the Municipality has decided to ask the Government to apply to the city of Poona, the local Municipality had organised a lecture by Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government.

This evening at the Municipal premises there was a large gathering, besides the Municipal Councillors, to hear the lecture.

The lecturer, however, found difficulty in making himself heard by those present. He, with the permission of the Chairman, Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, decided to adjourn the lecture to a future date.

Before however the meeting dispersed he exhorted the audience to look at the subject from an unbiassed point of view. He was sorry to find that a section of the people who opposed the application of the Act criticised it from a party point of view.

After some discussion in which several speakers took part the Chairman adjourned the meeting *sine die*.

MADRAS LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Last week the Presidency Lawn Tennis Tournament was played at Trichinapoly in doubles and singles. Players, including Europeans and Indians, came from different parts of the Presidency.

The final in the doubles was played on Wednesday, between Jagadesier and Swaminadier, and Davis and Carmichael when the former defeated the latter, the scores being 7—5, 6—2, 4—6 and 6—3.

The final in the singles was played yesterday when Ramanujam beat Swaminadan. At the end Mrs. Vibert, wife of the Collector, gave prizes to the winners and runners up.

AN UNFORTUNATE NAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— I notice amongst the names of horses which propose to compete for the Novice Plate (Division I) this afternoon at Poona a horse called "Kaiser." I suppose is going to win. If he does, I suggest the Club should arrange to dedicate the proceeds to raising a monument on some prominent part of the enclosure to commemorate the remarkable occurrence.—

Bombay, August 20.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 21, 1915.

THE HARMLESS, NECESSARY FLY.

A somewhat alarming prospect is opened up by the suggestion that the campaign against the common house-fly is about to be carried into this country. In India we have been terrorised by the rat theory in regard to plague and the danger of the mosquito as a carrier of malaria. But the advocates of rat destruction and mosquito extermination have yet to demonstrate that the destruction of rats and the decrease of plague are in the proved relationship of cause and effect; and as a contemporary which has taken up the cry of the "fly peril" very truly says, the Bombay Municipality, in spite of its ruthless campaign against mosquitoes, has as yet come off second best in the encounter. But in comparison with the house-fly, it adds, the mosquito is almost harmless, for the fly has many sins to account for. This assertion is the result of reading a number of wild statements which have been made on the subject by Sir Harry Johnston and others, some of whom have a claim to be regarded as authorities on the subject and others no claim at all. The house-fly is a sufficiently ubiquitous insect to become an object of considerable terror, if he can be once firmly established in the public mind as a prolific carrier of disease; and we confess to a feeling of no little dread at the prospect of having a new bogey of this kind thrust upon the community, with all that its establishment in the imagination of the medical faculty is likely to mean in the harassment of the people and the dethronement of long-treasured hygienic customs and salutary institutions. And the prospect is to be further dreaded as one more diversion of the attention of those responsible for the public health from their first and chiefly important duty of sanitary improvement, wherein lies the real remedy for the regeneration of the community.

It is worth while examining the case against the house-fly as publicly put forward by its accusers. Early last month a public meeting was held at the Mansion House, under the auspices of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, with a view to inaugurate a campaign for the prevention of "the spread of infection by insects in war time." Sir Frederick Treves, who was to have presided, was unable to attend owing to some complaint, which he did not specify, but as to which he added "acquired through flies, I expect." And he continued

"A fly should be looked upon as *nothing but a spreader of disease.* When once the people realize what a fly can do, and does do, the remedy is easy. Here is a work within the compass of the humblest, a really great work. Fly-borne disease should cease to exist. Its very existence is a discredit to the intelligence of the people."

"In South Africa, during the war," he wrote further, "there were more casualties due to flies than to bullets," a new variant of the oft-quoted assertion that there were more casualties in South Africa from typhoid fever than from bullets. Professor Lefroy, who was one of the speakers, declared that the house fly carried summer diarrhoea from one child to another until it had thus "killed from 5,000 to 15,000 children under one year old annually." Professor Simpson strongly supported these statements and Dr. Sambon added that typhus fever could be got rid of by killing lice. Not one of these speakers advanced any sort of evidence whatsoever in support of these extravagant statements. And it may as well be said at once that there is no definite authority for them; since it has never yet been proved in a single instance that the house-fly has spread a solitary disease, and it is a matter of common knowledge that typhus, or gaol fever was expelled from England by the agency of soap and hot water and the whitewash brush, though the louse survives. The case against the house-fly is purely a matter of suspicion, but the theory that it is a spreader of a multitude of diseases, whose infection has baffled the medical faculty, is so convenient that it is readily adopted and announced from the public platform under the authority of this professor and that as though it had all been clearly demonstrated.

No house-fly has ever yet been *proved* to be a carrier of germs, nor has any illness of any kind been traced directly or indirectly to its agency; as for Sir Frederick Treves' assertion, that it should be looked upon as "*nothing* but a spreader of disease," it is interesting to read what Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.P., who appears to know something more about the common house-fly than Sir Frederick Treves, has to say:—

Some of us happen to take a very friendly interest in the pretty little buzzing house-fly, with its marvellous eyes, its truly exquisite wings, and its wonderful six hairy feet poised each upon a globule of air. If we object to flies at all, perhaps it is when we wish the quiet of an afternoon nap and find their interest in us more attentive than pleasant. . . . . .

And he goes on to describe its mission in life as being the opposite of spreading disease but the

rapid destruction of all dead animal matter, which, but for its valuable and never-failing services, would vitiate the atmosphere and spread disease broadcast. It is the intervention of the fly that saves the situation and obviates the offence to our nostrils and our health which would otherwise be created.

And how does the fly do its work? By simply laying its eggs wherever it can find a suitable medium. A dead animal, if get-at-able, is visited at once by every fly in the district, which lays its eggs on the carcase. In a very few hours these eggs have become maggots, which commence gorging themselves upon the rich spread o flesh-food by which they are surrounded. In the smallest space of time the whole c the flesh of even a large animal is cleared down to the bone. It is frequently asked: "Why do we seldom come across dead birds? What becomes of them." The fly could tell you.

The maggots prevent the foul decay which would otherwise take place, by digesting the dead flesh before offensive decomposition sets in, and assimilating it into their own living organism, turning it, in fact, into healthy tissue. Then the maggot becomes a pupa, which birds and fish delight to feed upon, and by this balancing of forces the over-productiveness of nature in any one department is kept suitably in check by the activity in another.

Let the pupa alone, and in a short while its delicate sarcophagus will split, and—leaving behind the last relic of the egg and the maggot and the pupa in the shape of a dry, clean scale—there emerges the wonderfully constructed house-fly, which immediately begins once again the cycle of its useful ancestral history.

What more beautiful picture could be wished for than this fascinating description of the natural cycle of the common fly with all the useful services it performs in the course of the rotation? And the fly, moreover, is an essentially clean insect. We do not instinctively shudder at its touch and recoil from it, as we do from a notoriously dirty insect. As Dr. Hadwen says, it spends nearly all its short life in cleaning itself. It may alight with its pedicle air balls upon unclean matter in the hope of discovering a suitable spot for the deposit of its eggs, but "it never rests a moment until every hair is freed from any substance it may have acquired." "It is the perfection of cleanliness," asserts Dr. Hadwen. "It eats nothing, it just sips plant juices or takes a superficial look at your cream or preserve and is off again." After all, it may not be altogether mere inertia that causes the Indian sweetmeat seller to contemplate the fly with benevolent neutrality. But whether the house-fly is a spreader of disease or not,—and he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt since nothing has been proved against him,—there is a very easy way of getting rid of him in the mass. It is best described in Dr. Hadwen's words:—

If you object to the company of these interesting and valuable creatures, you have only to keep every kind of animal matter out of their way; let your rooms and floors be clear of all such remnants, and burn your animal refuse instead of throwing it on an exposed dust heap. You may rely upon it, if you are determined to provide so suitable material for the fly to lay its eggs upon, it will leave you rigidly alone and its visits will become increasingly scarce. It has its own business in life and will not be bothered to waste its valuable time—so brief in duration—in courting the attention of those who bring no grist to its mill.

Let us therefore leave this "busy and valuable member of our great economic and sanitary system" to carry out his mission; and instead of devoting time and expense to fruitless attempts at his extermination, let us spend our money and our time in cleaning up ourselves, our houses and our streets; for, it is the filthy and congested conditions of the poorer quarters of the city, and the dirty habits that these conditions produce among the submerged population, that are the real spreaders of disease.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

The grievances of Indian students in England are, of course, many; and one good result of the Sub-Committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian Students, appointed in October 1913, to enquire into the difficulties experienced by them is the recollection that a very substantial cause for complaint does exist. The important part of the Committee's report refers to the disabilities attaching to the Indian students as Indians,—whether at the Inns and the Universities or whether as engineering or medical students. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Intermediate Examination of Indian Universities should be sufficient for admission to the Inns of Court, that larger numbers of Indian medical students should be admitted in London hospitals; that as regards engineering, more practical facilities be offered and that orders given to contractors should also stipulate the acceptance of Indian students as apprentices. Finally, they recommend that Indian students should be allowed to join the Officers' Training Corps of the educational institutions they may be attending, and that credentials of applications for entrance into all educational institutions be considered on their merits and not only through the Students' Department. The reply of the Secretary of State to all these other recommendations does not go further than most Government replies do. With regard to the Indian Intermediate Examination and the admission to the Law courses and the Universities, it says that, if the Indian Universities are able to convince Oxford and Cambridge, it would carry great weight with the Inns of Courts. We trust that now that Government express their inability to redress these grievances, the Indian Universities will soon bestir themselves. As regards the question of the training of Indian Advocates, it is, according to the report, the war which has delayed temporarily the further conferences between representatives of Indian High Courts and the authorities in England. As to the Indian medical students, it is gratifying to learn that the Government feel the need of making every effort to secure their admission into hospitals and discourage racial prejudice. But, apparently, they would not even hear of stipulating with contractors for the employment of Indian students.

Notes of the Day.

Cotton as Contraband.

There can be no question that the decision of the Allies to declare cotton as absolute contraband will be received with great satisfaction by the entire public of the Allied countries. On Monday last when discussing this question we said:

If the German Government commandeer all the supplies and thus make it impossible for a belligerent to know what is going to Germany for civil and what for military purposes, then it seems to us that a belligerent would be justified in saying that a new situation has arisen, and that cotton must be declared as absolute contraband.

That is exactly what has happened. The German Government is now taking over all cotton imports and distributing them, chiefly with a view to retaining sufficient quantities for military purposes. Thus, if any does go at all to civil uses, it is impossible to know what will be used for military and what for civil needs; and the position, therefore, is just the same as that in the case of foodstuffs when the British Government properly declared all foodstuffs to be contraband. The neutral countries accepted that declaration and it is impossible to see how they can contest a similar declaration under similar circumstances in regard to cotton.

Germany's Blunders.

In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, we have not the slightest doubt ourselves that this stoppage of Germany's cotton supplies will make a most profound difference to her capacity to manufacture munitions. You cannot make bricks without straw, and though you can make nitro-cellulose with straw, it is not so easy or satisfactory as using cotton. There is fairly clear evidence that the German Government have not hitherto restricted the use of cotton for civil purposes to the full extent, because they thought they could count on t'e continuance of supplies through Sweden chiefly, and other neutrals, and that the new American crop would give them all they wanted. Now they are baulked of all that. It is interesting to notice how once more, Germany has miscalculated and blundered in her diplomacy and her machinations in the United States. At the very moment when the benevolent neutrality of the United States would be of the highest value to her,—when a sympathetic consideration of her inevitable protest against the Allies' declaration of cotton as contraband is of the utmost importance,—what do we find?

The United States' Attitude.

The United States Press is overflowing with the exposures of a hundred sordid plots for the violation of neutrality by German agents and the unscrupulous and lavish use of German gold for the corruption of American citizens, not stopping short at officials. And while the United States is awaiting a reply to her last Note and an assurance that her demands for the respect of international law will be complied with, a transatlantic liner—crowded with non-combatants and including 26 American passengers—is torpedoed without warning by a German submarine! The natural inclination of the United States Government would be, of course, to give a sympathetic hearing to a protest against a declaration that so closely affects its own interests. But what sort of a hearing can Germany expect to get now? There is probably a vast mass of public opinion in America that would have been ready to protest against t'e declaration of cotton as contraband, whatever the Allies' justification, had Germany managed to keep their friendship. But we doubt whether any respectable portion of the people in the United States would lift a little finger, ever in their own interests, if it were going to help Germany,—though, of course, we must continue to expect a further display of ineptitude on the part of Mr. Wilson and his Government!

Measures for Economising Cotton.

In connexion with the measures for economising cotton, the German military authorities in mail week announced that a census of stocks of cotton would be taken from midnight on the 2nd August and would apply to raw cotton, cotton waste, cotton wool, and cotton materials, including especially materials used by the Army and Navy. At the same time there was to be a census of half woollen and woollen, as well as cotton, underclothing for men, and of various materials, such as sacking, as well as of all materials used in making rope. The severe restrictions placed upon the manufacture of cotton goods have, according to the German Press, created a new labour problem. The "Vorwarts" reports that about 30,000 men will be put out of work in the Chemnitz district, and that negotiations are proceeding between the Government authorities and representatives of the textile industry. Public meetings are being arranged all over Saxony, and the local authorities threaten to close such meetings unless the manuscripts of all speeches are submitted in advance for official approval. There is special anxiety in the towel industry of Saxony, and the firms are appealing to the Government for leave to use up their existing stocks.

Government of India Loan.

The Government of India four per cent. terminable Loan of 1915-16 is being raised to the extent of four and a half crores of rupees in the usual way by receipt of applications at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and other large centres under the procedure which has been advertised in the "Government Gazette." But following the example of the Home Government, the Government of India have decided to offer a special opportunity,—to small investors wishing to take up the loan in small amounts, whether they are Savings Bank depositors on not,—of subscribing through the nearest Post Office which transacts saving bank business. Such subscriptions will in all cases be accepted in full and applications for them can be made through the Post Office up-to the 30th October. Applications must be for even hundreds of rupees and for not less than Rs. 100, and not more, in the case of any one applicant, than Rs. 5,000. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has issued the necessary instructions for facility of information to such investors, which may be obtained from the Post Office at any time. The Loan will be repaid in full not later than November 1923 and interest will be paid half-yearly. If at any time a Savings Bank depositor, who holds Government Promissory Notes in this new loan, which have been purchased through the Post Office, desires to sell them again, on any part of them, the Post Office will arrange this for him without charging brokerage on other fees.

Hostels for Girls.

We referred the other day to the urgent need of a hostel, or rather hostels, for girl students coming from the mofussil to Bombay to attend schools and colleges. The ceremony which Lady Willingdon performed on Thursday, of opening the new Y. M. C. A. premises at Byculla, at once suggests how inadequate still is the state of hostel accommodation for our students of schools especially. The authorities of various colleges have, indeed, made some satisfactory arrangements, though the reproach of the want of a hostel for the hundreds of students coming from various parts of the Presidency to study Law has not yet been removed. But it is on the students of our many high schools, who are, in many cases, left to shift for themselves in a bewildering city like Bombay, that the inconveniences and hardships resulting from the want of proper hostel accommodation tells most. The Y. M. C. A. has set a good example in satisfying this want, and we trust that those responsible for conducting those of our high schools which do not possess hostels,—and there are many such,—will soon see that the example has not been set in vain.

An Arms Act Case.

In commenting on the latest annual Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department we referred to one or two absurd cases of sentences passed by magistrates on young boys. The "Bengalee" draws attention to a case which, though not of a very grave character, is yet sufficient to indicate the ludicrous manner in which some magistrates are prepared to interpret their judicial functions and to disregard the dignity of their position:

"A five-year-old boy of Munshiganj Road, Kidderpore, had a toy pistol purchased for one anna. On the 8th August last the child was playing with it but could not explode the paper caps. A thirteen-year-old lad showed him how to do it. The boy was at once arrested by a beat constable and marched off to the Watganj Thana with the fire-arm! The boy was eventually sent up for trial at Alipur and the Court fined him three rupees."

The attitude of the constable in this case does not need any comment, for the way of policemen are often enough beyond comprehension. But for a responsible magistrate to administer the Arms Act thus in case in which a boy of 13 was found teaching the terrible uses of a "toy-pistol" merely calculated to bring the administration of the law into contempt!

BANKING IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF LEGISLATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2

All local Governments have replied and given their opinions on the question of Banking Legislation for India and they are believed to favour an Act for the control of banking in this country. In view of the determination of the Government of India to avoid controversial measures, they will be naturally reluctant to proceed with a banking bill. Moreover, it is only natural that the Government should have complete reports of the various liquidation proceedings now in progress in Bombay and the Punjab, before they will finally decide upon their course of action.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ATLANTIC LINER TORPEDOED.

FOUR AMERICANS MISSING.

LORD KITCHENER IN FRANCE.

FLUCTUATING FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

The White Star liner Arabic has been torpedoed. The Arabic was a steamer of 15,000 tons, and sailed from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday. There were 423 persons on board, including 26 Americans. Eight are reported to be missing, including four Americans.

Lord Kitchener visited the French Army on Monday and Tuesday and inspected the British Army on Wednesday. He had long interviews with General Joffre and M. Millerand, French Minister of War. Lord Kitchener, speaking at a dinner, said that after seeing the French armies he was more confident than ever of a final victory.

Fighting continues on the Upper Narew front and between the Narew and the Bug, and is of a fluctuating character.

Twenty Austrian naval units with an aeroplane attacked the small Island of Blagosa in the Adriatic. The garrison resisted stoutly and the Austrians sailed off.

An important German bank, the Mittel Rheinishche, has gone into liquidation owing to great war losses.

Hospital ships arriving with wounded from Gallipoli describe the fighting as the most desperate and most successful hitherto.

An amicable arrangement has been arrived at regarding the theatened reprisals over German and French prisoners.

RECENT FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

MOST DESPERATE BUT MOST SUCCESSFUL,

(Reuter's Telegrams).

MALTA, Aug. 19.

Several hospital ships have recently arrived with wounded who describe the recent fighting as the most desperate but the most successful hitherto in Gallipoli.

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

QUESTION OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The German Minister in Athens, in a Note to the Greek Government, recommends that Greek vessels carry larger national flags in view of submarine attacks in the Aegean.

It is reported in Athens that the Turkish losses in the latest battle in Gallipoli were twenty-seven thousand, and that the Turks are anxious about the passage of munitions which Rumania and Bulgaria have now stopped.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER TORPEDOED.

TWENTY-SIX AMERICANS ON BOARD.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

EIGHT PASSENGERS MISSING.

26 AMERICANS ON BOARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The White Star liner Arabic has been torpedoed.

WHITE STAR COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

423 PERSONS ON BOARD.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The White Star Company announces that 375 persons were saved from the Arabic, and that 48 are still not accounted for.

The Press Bureau confirms that 48 are not accounted for and adds that 26 American passengers were on board.

The Arabic is a steamer of fifteen thousand tons.

She sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday afternoon, and was sunk at 9-15 to-day off Fastnet.

She floated only eleven minutes.

She was torpedoed without warning.

There were on board no first class passengers, 132 second class, 48 steerage and 243 crew.

There were ample boats on the Arabic for a much larger number, and the boats which were floated could easily accommodate above the total.

ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS.

PITIABLE APPEARANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Two vessels arrived at Queenstown last evening with 175 passengers and 216 crew of the Arabic, rescued from eleven of the Arabic's boats. Only five or six passengers were missing.

The appearance of the survivors was most pitiable, in scanty clothing and without hats. Many were injured about their heads and faces and had to be taken to hotels in motor cars to be attended by doctors.

PANIC AMONG PASSENGERS.

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE OF CREW.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Prior to the torpedoing, the passengers saw a British steamer torpedoed and rushed, frightened, for life-belts. They had just adjusted them when the Arabic was torpedoed.

The life-boats and life-rafts were quickly launched and the passengers scrambled into them. Many fell into water and clung to the rafts. Two sailors swam about and lifted on to the raft several women who were shrieking for help. Many ladies were in their berths at the time of the torpedoing and ran on to the deck in their night-dresses. They were provided with blankets.

An American passenger, clad in his dressing gown, said that but for the splendid discipline of the crew over two hundred would have perished.

FOUR AMERICANS MISSING.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The officials of the White Star Line state that all passengers on the Arabic, except eight, were saved and landed at Queenstown.

Of the eight not accounted for four were Americans.

OTHER VICTIMS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Wilson liner Serbino and two small British steamers have been sunk.

The crews were saved.

The Wilson liner Grodno has been sunk. The crew were rescued.

The Norwegian steamers Mineral and Romulus, the Spanish steamer Isidoro, the British steamer Bonny and a trawler have been sunk. The crews were saved.

CREW OF THE INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Norwegian Government has decided to intern twelve officers and ninety-three men of the armoured cruiser India who landed in their own boats. Those whom Neutrals brought ashore will be permitted to return to England.

LORD KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

VISIT TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

MORE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY THAN EVER.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Aug. 20.

It is officially stated that Lord Kitchener visited the French Army on Monday and Tuesday, and inspected the British Army, with M. Millerand, Minister of War, on Wednesday.

He thoroughly inspected the French front and complimented the generals on the fine appearance and discipline of the troops.

He had long interviews with General Joffre and M. Millerand, discussing questions affecting the two armies. Very urgent matters were promptly settled.

M. Millerand, speaking at a dinner on Tuesday evening, said Lord Kitchener's repeated expressions of admiration and confidence would be a recompense and encouragement to the troops. The enemy was no longer nursing illusions but was already seeking to excite pacific demonstrations among neutrals and belligerents. But the troops, people and Government of France were more than ever resolved not to lay down their arms till the goal was reached, even if the way were as l ong as the road to Tipperary.

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, replied that after seeing the French armies he was more confident than ever of a final victory. He reiterated that Britain was resolved to make every effort to aid the faithful Ally and reach the goal.

ALGERIAN OFFICER'S ASTONISHMENT.

While inspecting the French front Lord Kitchener wore the French war medal of 1,870 above the British Orders. He did not conceal his joy in again being in the midst of an army in whose ranks he had once fought.

After reviewing a division including the African troops, Lord Kitchener spoke in Arabic to an Algerian officer, saying that the chiefs and native soldiers could be entirely confident in the final success of the Allies. The officer, after a moment's astonishment, replied that they were all absolutely convinced of the ultimate victory.

While another division was inspected, M. Millerand, standing in front of the Colours, decorated Major-General Yarde-Buller and Colonel Fitzgerald with the Legion of Honour.

A SIGNIFICANT SCENE.

There was a significant scene on Monday afternoon.

The day was closing over the undulating plains of Champagne when Lord Kitchener arrived at the encampment of the cavalry division. He left the motor car and advanced to meet the General Commanding, whom he saluted with a fine swing of his sword.

Lord Kitchener recognised in him General Baratier, a member of the Marchand Fashoda mission, and shook hands. He recalled how their careers had touched on the African soil, and asked after Marchand, who was now a divisional general. Then the cavalry galloped past.

When Lord Kitchener bade farewell to General Joffre at Bar-le-Duc on Tuesday evening a company of infantry, all decorated for valour, formed a guard of honour.

It was impossible to keep Lord Kitchener's identity secret. A crowd of inhabitants cheered him when he addressed the troops.

VISIT TO BRITISH TRENCHES.

In company with M. M. Hermes and Millerand Lord Kitchener, on Wednesday visited the British flying squadron and reviewed the troops in the British cantonment. He was very impressed with their bearing.

A pleasant surprise was arranged for M. Millerand.

The Brigade of Guards was massed beside an old Flemish mill where the British and French colours were flying, and the band played Marseillaise as M. Millerand passed in front. Then English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh battalions marched past, M. Millerand and Lord Kitchener with fifes and bagpipes, playing the airs of respective countries, while aeroplanes circled overhead.

COTTON CONTRABAND

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

The British Embassy announces that the Allies have agreed to declare cotton contraband.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT REQUESTS AN INQUIRY.

REMARKABLE SURMISES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

It is understod that President Wilson has requested that certain statements regarding the existence of a German propaganda and the activity of the German spy system for several years prior to the war should be submitted to the naval authorities and Neutrality Board.

These statements refer to attempts to gain secret information regarding American battleships and details regarding fire control etc., also regarding the use of certain wireless stations and endeavours to obtain permanent land stations in the neighbourhood of Nicaragua, which would have been of great value in the event of the Panama Canal's being fortified.

THE AMERICAN SENSATION.

FURTHER REMARKABLE EXPOSURES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The "New York World" in its exposures further says that the contract with the Bridgeport Projectile Company was approved by the German military attaché, Captain Papen and others.

It was prepared by Heyman, formerly agent for the Hamburg-America line at Mexico City, the same man who secured the landing of arms at Puerto-Mexico two years ago, when the United States was trying to prevent further shipments to Mexico.

The Company, last July, contracted for powder with the Etna Explosives Company whose President, a British subject, is now most indignant at the possibility of its output going to Britain's enemies.

One German agent gave a receipt for a hundred thousand dollars as guarantee for the performance of the contract.

The "Providence Journal" says that American detectives, posing as German agents received from the attaché to the German Embassy a list of thirty German officers in the United States for whom the Embassy desired fraudulent passports.

SOUTH WALES COAL TROUBLES.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The last remaining coal trouble in South Wales is in process of a speedy settlement. The decision of Mr. Runciman, by which both sides agreed to abide, on a few outstanding points will be given in a day or two.

GREAT MINERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A great conference of miners will be held at an early date to consider the suspension of the Eight Hours Act.

COPPER INDUSTRY OF AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

MELBOURNE, Aug. 19.

Conferences are proceeding with the object of arranging for the local smelting and refining of the whole Australian copper ore and also for the local manufacture of copper goods. Fifty Victorian firms have offered to engage in shell making.

KING VISITS ALDERSHOT.

FIELD-WORK OF THE NEW ARMIES.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London August 19:—

The King's visit to Aldershot this week to witness the field-work of the new armies has delighted the men. The condition of the whole of the forces is quite equal to the high standard of the few units who have already gone on service.

FLUCTUATING BATTLE.

CONTINUOUS FIGHT ON THE NAREW.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE ATTACKS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.

The communiqué says that the fighting on the Upper Narew front and between the Narew and Bug continues, and is of a fluctuating character.

The enemy are attacking with particular desperation on the roads towards Bielostok and Bielsk.

The Germans continue persistent attacks on the north-eastern fortifications of Novo Georgievsk, especially those commanding the Mlawa railway.

POSITION ROUND KOVNO.

BATTLES LASTING ELEVEN DAY

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.

The communiqué says after desperate battles lasting eleven days, which cost the Germans enormous losses, the Germans succeeded in occupying the fortifications of Kovno on the left of the Niemen and west of the Jessia stream.

The Germans are now attempting to cross this embanked brook where part of the works are still in our hands. We hold all the Kovno fortifications on the right of the Niemen.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug 20.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated the 19th August:—

A German communiqué says that Kovno with all its forts has been carried by assault despite very stubborn resistance. But a Russian communiqué states that the Russians hold all the fortifications on the right bank of the Niemen. It says at Kovno after a desperate battle lasting for 11 days which cost the enemy enormous losses, the Germans succeeded in establishing themselves in fortifications situated on the left bank of the Niemen. West of Jessia the Germans are attempting to cross this embanked brook where the Russians still hold part of the defence works. In the direction of Riga and Jacbstadt there has been no change of any importance. In the direction of Divinsk the Russians repulsed German attempts to take the offensive. On the Upper Narew front and between the river and the Bug there has been continuous fighting with alternating success. The enemy stubbornly attacked on the road to Bielstock and Bilsk from the west. A German communiqué says that the Germans repulsed the Russians into the advanced position of Brest-Litovask East of Blodwea. The Germans advanced across the railway between Cholm and Brest-Litowsk, eastward. That is on the left bank of the Bug.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL ATTACK ON PELAGOSA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ROME, Aug. 19.

Twenty Austrian naval units with an aeroplane attacked the small island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic. The garrison resisted stoutly and the Austrians, afraid to land, sailed off. The Italians had only seven casualties.

SANTA LUCIA TRENCHES,

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Santa Lucia is only two miles from the fortress of Tolmino. The trenches taken by the Italians are near the summit which is strongly fortified.

ITALIAN CAVALRY TO FIGHT IN TRENCHES.

ROME, Aug. 19.

The Italian cavalry were becoming restive because they could not be employed in the present mountain warfare and sent an appeal to their commander the Count of Turin to be allowed to fight in trenches and join the mountain artillery. The Count granted their appeal.

DEATH OF CARDINAL SERAFINO VANNUTELLI.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The death is announced of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli.

SEVERE HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

COTTON CROP DAMAGED

GALVESTON ISOLATED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

It is estimated that a hundred persons have perished in a hurricane at Dallas, Texas. The cotton crops have been considerably damaged. Fourteen persons were killed and five-hundred houses wrecked at Galveston.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Owing to the hurricane in Texas, Galveston is isolated, but wireless messages report that the storm is abating.

Houses have been flooded and immense damage has been done.

The army transport McClennan is now high and dry half mile inland.

Several deaths have occurred at Houston where the damage amounts to a million sterling in value.

FRENCH ARTILLERY'S SUPERIORITY.

SALIENT IN SOUCHEZ REGIAN STORMED.

PARIS, Aug. 19.

There was great activity throughout the Artois region.

The French stormed a German salient in the Souchez region and repulsed several German counter-attacks.

The French artillery in various sectors overcame the enemy's batteries.

Violent hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding on the summit of Linge.

The French further advanced at Schratzmaenelle, taking a number of prisoners.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The evening communiqué says: An intense artillery duel continued over most of the front.

The Germans in the Vosges limited their action against Lingekopf and Schratzmaenelle to a violent cannonade.

We took prisoners and five mitrailleuses during the fight which gained us ground in Artois yesterday.

SITUATION IN ARGONNE.

A PROPHECY.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The optimistic correspondent of the "Central News" in Northern France whose recent prophecy that the Crown Prince would not actieve the smallest further success, has so far been justified, hints that prior to the anniversary of the battle of the Marne the Crown Prince may suffer a reverse comparable therewith. He quotes a French captain of artillery recently in Argonne-Artois, as stating that the German losses in the past month were particularly heavy. The opinion is growing in the trenches that the end of the war is in sight owing to the Germans' inability to replace their losses. The debacle will come suddenly when lack of reserves results in leaving part of the German line insufficiently held. That day is now approaching.

A correspondent at the Vosges front quotes an order recently issued by the Crown Prince: "We shall take, must take Verdun, then the war will end at the latest by December."

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL LOSSES.

IMPORTANT BANK GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.

A meeting of shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, belonging to the important group of Disconto Gesellschaft, decided on liquidation owing to great war losses.

The bank was closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine Province and Westphalia.

GERMAN AND FRENCH PRISONERS.

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT ARRIVED AT

PARIS, Aug. 19.

The French Government having submitted the testimony of American and [illegible] witnesses to the good treatment of German prisoners and also the threatened reprisals, Germany has consented to return [illegible] original camps French prisoners employed to drain marshes as reprisal for [illegible] to drain marshes as a reprisal for [illegible] African colonies.

GOLD DEPOSITS IN BA[illegible]

Over eighty million [illegible] been deposited at [illegible] during the past se[illegible]

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

Yesterday the ceremony of presenting to Lord and Lady Willingdon portraits of themselves, painted by Mr. P. Tennyson Cole, took place in the Municipal Hall. The portraits were presented by the friends of their Excellencies, belonging to all communities, who took advantage of the fact that Mr. Cole's visit to India allowed the opportunity of having their Excellencies' portraits painted by such a well-known and distinguished artist.

THE ADDRESS.

Sir Basil Scott, in making the presentation on behalf of the subscribers, read the following address, which was also inscribed in a volume in which the subscribers had signed their names.

Your Excellencies,—We, whose names are inscribed in this Book, ask your acceptance to-day of these Portraits as a testimony of our deep appreciation of the work you have done among us, and especially of the fine example of courage you have set to all classes in Bombay since the outbreak of the war. The portraits will, we trust, serve as a permanent assurance to you of the admiration and respect you have everywhere inspired. The replicas of them will, we hope, remain in one of the public buildings of this City as a lasting memorial of the solicitude you have shown for the brave men who are fighting for the Empire, and of your unfaltering devotion to your duty in a time of anxiety and peril.

Sir Basil added that they were indebted to the artist for the zeal and industry with which he had carried out the work, and mentioned the pleasure which the subscribers had experienced in being able to give a permanent token of their regard.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Lord Willingdon in a graceful reply said that his wife and he were greatly touched by the thought which had led to the presentation, and by the kind manner in which the address was worded, which he believed to be justified so far as his wife was concerned. Two years ago they had landed in India, with little or no knowledge or experience of the country, with hardly a friend and scarcely an acquaintance. Since then they had had much work, many joys and some sorrows. But the work and sorrows had been greatly lightened by the loyal and helpful friendships they had made. The portraits, however, added a fresh responsibility as the time might come when his friends disapproved so entirely of his administration that they would wish the portraits had not been painted. He hoped, however, that the friendships which they had formed in the land which they had learnt to love, would last throughout their lives.

The portraits represent Lord Willingdon in the uniform of a Lord-in-Waiting, and her Excellency in morning dress, and are very pleasing in colouring and execution. The subscribers have decided to request the Trustees of the Museum to accept the replicas for permanent exhibition in their building, which in its present use as the Lady Hardinge War Hospital has been so constantly the object of their Excellencies' care and solicitude.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

To be second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch):—T. F. Jhonston, W. Kinloch, J. R. Blackwood, W. D. Lovell, A. E. Parr.

To be Second-Lieutenants, (Infantry Branch):—E. L. Young, W. T. Andrews, C. N. Heathcote, R. L. Isacs, H. H. Granger, J. D. Drew, R. C. Easmond, R. C. Peningar, B. A. Coleman, P. R. Solly, J. W. Stayner, B. Allen, G. H. E. Yonge, D. R. Merchant, W. H. Abel, W. H. Martey, K. Horton, J. R. C. V. Leir, R. H. Lynes, R. C. Ryder, J. C. March, N. S. Laurence, A. C. Stone, E. H. Saunders, P. L. Hardman, A. R. Nye, H. W. Pain, B. B. Hardman, R. A. Hayson, A. B. George, F. O. Haris, T. Fleming, W. E. Oddie, N. S. Crawford, D. S. Warren, D. M. Newitt, R. M. Banks, and T. E. Furneaux.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The mortality from plague is again increasing every week and the total for all India for the week ending the 14th August, is at 677 against 1,047 cases.

Bombay Presidency alone accounted for more than half, showing 465 deaths against [illegible]. Other provincial figures are: Madras Presidency 33, Bihar 4, United Provinces, Burma 55, Central Provinces and Berar, and Hyderabad 51.

[illegible] been received from Delhi that [illegible] plague are taking place in [illegible] may be taken as usual for the year.

[illegible] the rural season but there is [illegible] weak yet. Public health

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BOXING TOURNAMENT.

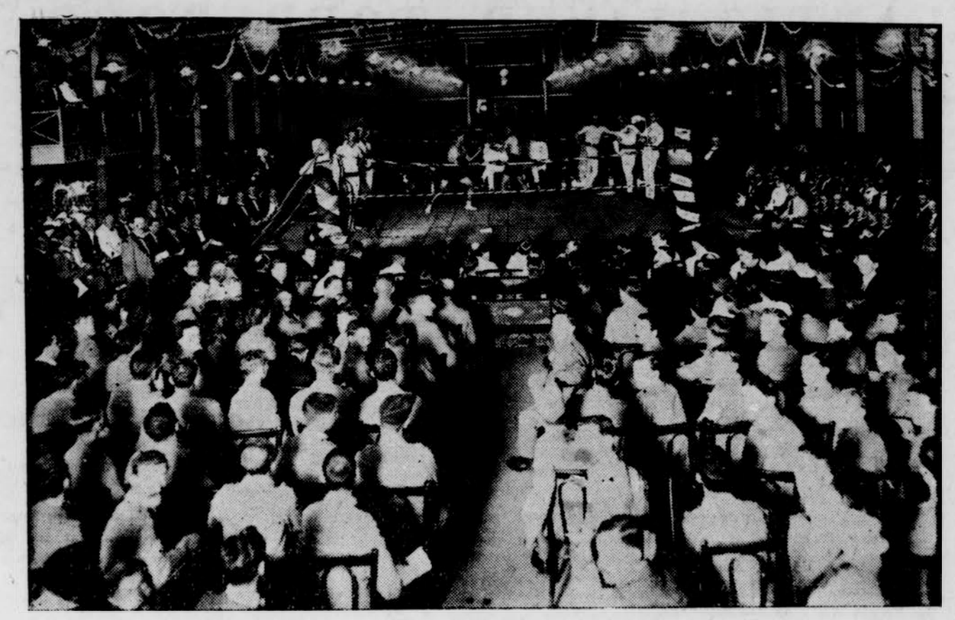

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

NORWAY'S PROTEST TO BERLIN.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SEIZES NORWEGIAN MAILS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19.

Norway is angry at the action of a German submarine in stopping the Norwegian mailpacket Haakon and seizing the mails. Norway has sent a protest to Berlin and requested the return of the mails.

INDIGNATION IN NORWAY.

"NOT DECENT WARFARE."

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 19.

The journal "Aftenpost" says the Norwegian people have received with hot indignation the news of the treatment of the Norwegian mail packet by a German submarine.

It will be resented from North Cape to Lindesnas.

The injury done to England by grabbing the Norwegian mails is immaterial compared with the damage done to our country.

The theft of neutral mails is not a part of decent warfare.

DANISH MAILS.

NOT TO BE SENT VIA NORWAY.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19.

The Danish Postmaster-General asserts that no more Danish mails will be sent to Britain via Norway.

They will be despatched solely in Danish vessels in future.

THE CAMEROONS CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH TROOPS' FINE WORK.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

Next to the campaign in South-West Africa that in the Cameroons is the most effective of the subsidary expeditions.

The description of the capture of the stronghold of Garua just published has brought home to the public the vastness of these over-sea operations.

The heavy fighting which has taken place, is almost unknown to the nation at large. The columns attacking Garua consisted of British and Indian officers, and the West African and Nigerian troops. They had marched and fought for a thousand miles, and in June stood before the enemy for the final encounter. Pits, trenches and wires surrended the place but the guns brought with the column rendered these defences valueless and saved a direct infantry assault which would have cost many lives. The artillery fire was so powerful that the enemy tried to escape across the river to the south but the stream being swollen made the passage impossible. The enemy therefore remained in the burning town and finally surrendered. When we entered it was seen that the defences almost precluded the possibility of infantry attacks. There was a succession of pits which had been dug lightly covered, with spikes and spears planted at the bottom.

The destruction and capture of Garua practically ended serious operations in the Cameroons and finished the German prestige and influence. A few bands hold out in the hills but are cut off from supplies.

REPATRIATION OF GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

(News Bureau.)

COCANADA, Aug. 20.

The Rev. Arps, a Missionary at Dowlaishwarm and a German by nationality, was given one month's notice to proceed to Germany. As he has been in the service of an American Mission Board, he has applied for permission to go to America instead of Germany.

A SOLDIER'S HEROISM.

RESCUING A WOUNDED OFFICER.

An extraordinary story is told in the "Scotsman" of an heroic deed performed by a soldier of the 8th Battalion of the Royal Scots. He is a well-known football player, and his name is Lance-Corporal Angus. The officer he rescued is Lieutenant Martin, of Carluke. The story is thus told by one who saw it "somewhere in France."

"With the dawn consciousness and memory began to return; a wounded soldier strove feebly to raise his head and learn what fate had overtaken him. As a matter of fact his case seemed hopeless. Late last night he had been leading a handful of men in a daring attempt to raid a German trench. A tidy little scrap followed, and bombs were thrown—quite a few—and rifle fire broke out all along the lines. One or two of ours came back with wounds and reported that things were going on all right when, sudden as lightning, a heavy German mine was fired either intentionally or accidentally just where the raiding party was hotly engaged, and both sides seemed to agree it was time to stop.

"And when the men came in a fear arose which with each arrival deepened into a certainty. Their leader had not returned. Lieutenant M———, the bright-eyed, clean, cheery boy we had all learned in the last eight months at the front to love for his constant *bonhomie* and to honour for many a plucky act, is not accounted for. 'Are all the rest in?' 'Yes, sir.'

"'Anyone seen Mr. M———?' No answer. Perhaps you folks at home don't know what news like that means to the officers and men of a Territorial battalion who have shared hardships together through a long campaign whose home ties are now linked into chains of iron forged in fire and blood. But you will believe that all the black night long faithful men risked their lives over the parapet and searched and crawled and searched again—in vain.

WHAT THE SENTRY SAW.

"Now the last thing that M——— could remember was the explosion of the mine, lifting him upwards with its awful force. The next moment, as it seemed, he found himself lying, his body more than half buried in the soft earth, already reddened with his blood, 'somewhere in France.' An hour passed, and weakly and wearily he brushed the earth away, a handful at a time.

"It was this feeble movement that first caught a sentry's eye, and in a few moments we all knew what had happened. There he lay right at the foot of the German parapet, only some ten feet of earth between him and the most pitiless enemy that ever waged an unworthy war. His very closeness to them hid him from their view, but already they must have heard his moans, and knew he was there, for the ugly neck of a periscope, with its ghoulish eye, reached over their trench and leered at the poor wounded soldier below. Slowly and horribly it turned and swayed and leered at us too, and then back to him. Hell itself can produce nothing to match the dreadfulness of that horrid periscope. And though, for fear we might only bring on the end, we hardly dared fire all day at that place, yet I tell you that—periscope was smashed by a well-aimed British bullet, and every one that took its place shared its fate

"In agony poor M———appealed to the enemy for a drink of water, and what do you think those unspeakable cowards did? *They threw at him an unlighted bomb.* Can brutal inhumanity go further? Surely not. And we, too, understood their game; we have been fighting them too long to expect to see them sling over a rope and draw him in. We did not even expect them to be merciful and kill him. No; they left him there in the cruel glare of a cloudless June sky—a bait to lure yet another Scottish soldier to his death.

"And we—well, we watched him. And slowly there rose beside him a Hunnish loophole—a steel plate, fenced in by many sandbags, to shield the fiends who would shoot if rescue were tried. A rescue by day now seemed hopeless, but to a man 'D' Company volunteered to rush the German trench at dusk, cost what it might.

NO SHELTER WHATEVER.

"Let me describe the position more fully. The Germans were on a bare, dry knoll some 70 yards from us. Their trench had a high, irregular parapet, on which Mr. M———now lay, perfectly still. It was obvious that for more than half the distance between the trenches every square inch of the ground was commanded by their rifles; there was no shelter whatever either from their fire or their view. In front of our lines for thirty yards or so there grew the self-sown corn of last year's harvest, rank with weeds, and affording good cover. Our trench had been sited along the hollow, and by this time it was manned by only our best riflemen. On a ridge behind, and perhaps six feet higher, a machine gun had been mounted, while at various points of vantage the officers had gathered to watch the deadly loophole over their friend.

"It was now midday, and the strain became too much to endure. Out of many brave and willing men one was chosen—a man born and bred in the same Scottish village which was M———'s home. You will hear this hero's real name soon, if you have not heard it already.. I will call him Atkins meanwhile—the name will do. He knew well what lay before him, and was well warned, but not afraid. An officer of the Canadian Contingent who was visiting us in the trench, for whose help and advice we can never be too grateful, spoke to him kindly. 'Now my boy,' he said, 'you are going to certain death.' 'It does not matter much, sir, whether sooner or later.'

THE GERMANS' MISTAKE.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon Atkins leapt over our parapet on his forlorn hope. Clinging to the ground, and using every precaution that training and skill have given to the soldier, he crawled forward on his task. It all seemed hopeless to escape notice in full view of both sides, and yet he made steady progress, and nothing happened. Minutes passed they seemed like hours; the space diminished more and more quickly—at last he reached the German parapet, and still the enemy waited. (Hoping, perhaps, for yet another victim). Quickly, but coolly, Atkins did his work. He touched the Lieutenant's arm, whispered in his ear, raised him up a little, and placed a flask of brandy between his teeth. Together they sat up and waited for a matter of two or three seconds to gather strength for the ordeal before them. At this very moment the Germans lobbed a bomb just over the parapet with a grim explosion, raising a storm of dust. Now or never it must be. Hand in hand the wounded officer and his man rise to their feet, the strong man guiding the weak as best he can. And then the Germans made their mistake. So sure they had been of their prey, their cunning overreached itself. The swiftest runner in the world would have one chance in a thousand of crossing that open space if only their snipers shot steadily. Instead, they throw more bombs, and up rises a pillar of smoke twenty, thirty, forty feet high, hiding the whole of what was happening both from themselves and from us.

"Out into our view there stagger two poor wounded figures, stumbling running, falling, crawling. Down they go, then up again, and on. The German rifles shoot wildly; still on they go, and our line of fire is clear. Our rifles now, one blast from the machine-gun, and it is all over; they are safely in our lines, and once again a stout heart and a cool head have enabled a brave good man to achieve what seemed impossible.

"M——has three wounds. Atkins has forty, but the doctor says that both will live and fight again if need be.

"That is the story plainly set down by one who witnessed it all barely a week ago in one small corner of the great battle front in France. Brave deeds cannot be too widely known or too highly honoured. We may see such deeds again, for British hearts are true; but we shall never see any that are braver than the one that we have seen."

EXPORT OF DYES PROHIBITED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

It is announced that the export of dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal out of British India has been prohibited.

THE DARDANELLES.

BRILLIANT WORK DESCRIBED.

DANGER PERIOD PAST.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the official Press representative of the Allies in the Dardanelles, in a message, dated July 16th, describing the positions of the Australians and New Zealanders writes:—For six weeks they occupied an area extending only 2,000 yards from the seashore northwards, but the interior of the position has changed out of all recognition since landing. The consolidation process has made everything comfortable and secure but stalemate cannot last for ever, and when the moment comes for the big push all along the line the Colonials will certainly resume an active role for which they are peculiarly fitted by temperament and training. They are desperately eager to advance and have obtained complete local mastery in deciding whether the daily round shall be truce or constant sniping, bomb-throwing, and mining. Since their last repulse the Turks have not been aggressive. They are content to sit in the trenches and postpone a trial of strength with so formidable an enemy. Although not so spectacular as the periodical British advances, the work of the Colonials is equally useful, and it entails enormous physical labour besides inflicting heavy Turkish losses. German commanders realise the prevalent danger that if their innumerable trenches are depleted, the Colonials will promptly break through. Great Turkish attempts have been an utter fiasco. The danger period has passed, but there is continuous fighting with heavy casualties on both sides. Local attacks and counter-attacks are incessant. Bomb-throwing, mining and trench-digging keep the Australians and New Zealanders busy. They have been given valuable experience of this kind of warfare. Soft, sandy soil entails constant repairs to collapsed trenches. The Turks sometimes amuse themselves by shelling an entire section and glimpses through the periscope show us that the Turks are in difficulties. They are always shovelling earth for dear life. Our outer defence line is now a complete semi-circle. It was unpleasant to visit Quinn's Post and Courtney's Post, but to-day the indefatigable energy of the men from down under enabled us to reach fire trenches with comparative safety. The Turks dare not expose themselves for a second and they no longer snipe down Shrapnel Valley. The New Zealanders and Australian Light Horse are here entrenched. They have obtained complete fire supremacy owing to the proximity of the lines. At this point hand grenades and trench mortars are the chief weapons. In a very deadly struggle Quinn's Post was long a no man's land, both sides waiting an opportunity to capture it. The skilled New Zealanders finally captured it, and have since held it firmly. They dug a network of trenches and tunnels with bomb-proof roofs supported by beams. The Turks endeavoured to blow this new defence up, but the New Zealanders countermined, and blew the enemy up instead. Quinn's Post is now impregnable and quite comfortable under-ground. Living there is popular, as the place is cool and shady and there is excellent cover. Many dead Turks are lying on the ground before a maze of barbed wire.

When the Australians were tiring of inactivity and wondering if the Turks had retained any strength a British aeroplane passed over, flying low. The Turks could not resist jumping up and volleying. The intrepid airmen fell lifeless and the trenches fairly bristled with bayonets.

The Colonials cheerfully face the labour necessary for bringing ammunition stores and water along the barrer cliffs. When his comrades abandoned hope of tapping a spring an old miner continued digging, declaring that the country was like Western Australia and that it contained either water or gold. He found traces of gold. The men are of amazing physique and no European nation possesses anything to compare with them. The Prussian Guard consists of picked men, but the latter are fat and ungainly, while the Colonials are great, big-limbed athletic fellows without a pound of superfluous flesh, among the lot. They are not so much an army as a community come together for a job. They have framed their own laws and carry them out. They work in little groups, united either by home ties or mutual regard, and these groups discipline themselves. When they are ordered to carry water they do not march smartly in obedience to non-commissioned officers, but saunter slowly, sit down, light their pipes and contemplate the work. Probably a millionaire cowboy, a doctor or a clerk among them, is the unofficial leader of the gang and rises slowly and says: "Well boys it's got to be done. The quicker the better we get it over." Then they work like niggers and there is no stopping or slacking until the work is finished. Four millionairies were working in a mine shaft and they had not finished the work when others came down to relieve them, but they refused to go until the shaft was finished, because they wanted it to be known as their job. Never since the last charge of the Dervishes at Omdurman has such a naked army been seen in the field. The British "Tommy" works, sweating and broiling in the sun, without removing singlet or pack. But it is difficult to find an Australian or New Zealander wearing anything except a pair of shorts and probably these are only worn out of a feeling of decency, kept alive by memories of mixed bathing at Sydney. First the coats went, then shirts, underclothes, and boots and the huge frames and giant limbs burned a dull brick red. A learned etomologist suddenly discovering them would probably classify them as a surviving branch of the American Indians. The excellent sea bathing has alone rendered the campaign tolerable and the procession of naked warriors to the beach goes on unceasingly from sunrise to sunset, regardless of snipers and bursting shrapnel.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

ITS DEVELOPMENT IN BOMBAY

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

The Bombay Government has appointed a Committee to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principles of Local Self-government in regard to Local Boards.

The following extract from Government Resolution No. 6444, dated the 18th August, 1915, conveying the orders of the Bombay Government on the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Education (Municipalities), No. 55-77, dated the 28th April, 1915, on Local Self-Government Policy is published for general information, says a Press Note:—

"While the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission which form the basis of the present resolution of the Government of India are generally in accordance with the methods of administration already prevailing in the Bombay Presidency so far as municipalities are concerned, it is evident that the administrative system of the local boards of the Presidency falls short of the standard set by the Commission in respect to the organization of these bodies on a popular basis and their emancipation from official control. Although it must be recognized that such causes as the essential difference between urban and rural conditions, the rigidly restricted resources of the local boards, the absence in their case of powers of self-taxation, the extent to which their funds are regularly absorbed by the ordinary maintenance charges of existing works and institutions, and, finally, the comparatively limited scope of their functions generally, militate against progress, it is nevertheless the fact that, in comparison with the substantial advance which has taken place of late years in respect to municipalities, the development of local self-government in the case of local boards has been disappointingly slow. The annual reports on the administration of these bodies testify with monotonous reiteration to the lack of interest and the absence of active co-operation on the part of the non-official members and the almost complete apathy and indifference of the electorate. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this state of affairs is to a large extent attributable to the fact that the system of administration of the local boards still remains what it was when these bodies were first constituted under the present Act some thirty years ago and that during all that time there has been no movement in the direction of endowing them with a more liberal organization and releasing them from the guiding strings of official control.

"In these circumstances the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come when the whole question of local board administration in this Presidency should be brought under review for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is not possible to introduce into the existing system certain changes which, while leaving unimpaired the power of Government and their officers to intervene when maladministration or the culpable neglect of obligations on the part of local boards occurs, will not only confer on these bodies a freer scope and greater responsibility in the management of their affairs, but will also ensure that they themselves are by the nature of their constitution more widely and truly representative of the interests which they administer. In other words, the object which he has in contemplation is the infusion of a more vital and real spirit into the principle of local self-government as applied to the administration of the rural boards of this Presidency.

"With this aim in view the Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Committee comprising both officials and non-officials and representative of every division of the Presidency for the purpose of considering and reporting what changes it is desirable to effect in the constitution of the district and taluka local boards and their system of administration in order to secure a greater measure of progress in the development of this from of local self-government. The members of the Committee will be as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Chairman.
Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.
Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S.
Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S.
The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe.
The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law.
Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O.
Mir Ayub Khan walad Jam Mir Khan of Lasbela.

Among the questions which the Committee will more particularly consider in the course of their deliberations are those referred to in paragraphs 27 to 30 and paragraph 34 of the Resolution of the Government of India relating to elective majorities on rural boards, the selection of the chairmen of such boards, their financial resources, their powers of taxation, and the degree of supervision to be exercised over the estimates for and the execution of their public works. The Governor in Council hopes that it will be possible for the Committee to submit their recommendations not later than the end of October next."

The Konkanastha Namdev Shimpi Young Amateurs gave a performance of the well-known Marathi play "Shree Namdev" at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, before a crowded audience, the other day. The proceeds will be devoted to helping poor students of the community.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS

PROTEST MEETING TO BE HELD.

A public meeting of the Mohamedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to protest against the compulsory issue of only return tickets to intending pilgrims to Mecca by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.

The Anjuman-i-Zeya-Ul-Islam, Bombay at a meeting, yesterday passed the following resolution:—

"That this Anjuman, in support of their former resolution passed on the subject, again strongly protest against the "Compulsory Return Ticket System" for the Haj pilgrims, as has been adopted and notified by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., Bombay and request the Muslim Community in general and the Bombay Muslims in particular to hold public meetings in support of the resolution as early as possible."

STEAMSHIP AGENTS' EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As some correspondence has appeared in the press regarding the question of pilgrim tickets and passage rates, may we ask you to be good enough to allow us the use of your columns to place before the public, as concisely as possible, the arrangements which have been made for the present Pilgrim Season and the attempts that are being made to carry on the traffic in such a manner as to benefit and protect the pilgrims themselves? We desire to let the public know these facts and trust that gradually they will also become known to the pilgrim, although unfortunately he is often surrounded by interested parties who will endeavour to prevent the truth reaching him.

Two criticisms have been raised this year in connection with the pilgrim service, the first as to the rate for tickets and the second as to the issue of return tickets only.

As regards the question of rate, the above Companies are at present issuing tickets at Rs. 125 return, to Jeddah. This rate has, in previous years, several times been reached as the price of the single outward ticket only, and it cannot, therefore, be at all considered a high rate, more especially in view of the enormously advanced rates of freight in all directions all over the world and the largely increased cost of running steamers. It is not intended that this rate should be increased and, as a return rate, it is certainly below the average of recent years.

As regards the question of the issue of return tickets only, it seems manifest to any reasonable person that this year it is particularly essential that the pilgrim should have a return ticket. The number of steamers available is limited as compared with former years and if the pilgrim has no return ticket, it is possible that he might be stranded at Jeddah and find that there were no steamers available for his return to India. It is well to remember that the return ticket binds the shipping company as well as the pilgrim. The conditions of the issue of return tickets are that if the pilgrim is *bona fide*, not returning to India by sea, he can procure a refund of the difference between the single and return fares less 10 per cent. and as the outward fare, for the purpose of this refund only, has been fixed at Rs. 75, he can recover, if he chooses, Rs. 45 at any time, which is to say that he is procuring a single passage at the rate of Rs. 80, by no means an extravagant rate in present circumstances. Further, these return tickets are available for two years and the refund above referred to is made payable either in Jeddah or in Bombay on production of the return half of the ticket.

The principal difficulty the pilgrim has hitherto experienced is that he is very easily robbed after his arrival at Jeddah and it is not uncommon for pilgrims to be deprived of all money by robbers between Jeddah and Mecca. A return pilgrim ticket is not likely to be so valuable to the robbers as the money would be and the pilgrim can also, if he chooses, deposit his ticket at Jeddah and this Company intends to despatch a representative, who has been in touch with the outgoing pilgrims, to Jeddah to assist their Agents there in the successful embarking of the returning pilgrims.

There is however still another very considerable advantage to the pilgrim in obtaining a return ticket and that is his ability to cut short his stay in Jeddah while on his return journey. It is this stay in Jeddah, awaiting a return pilgrim ship, that has hitherto caused the pilgrim so much loss in money and health. Usually there have been long delays, and the terrible conditions which have in the past existed among Indian pilgrims at Jeddah are fully set out in the numerous Government Reports issued annually from the Jeddah Consulate. Under the New System, the pilgrim, on returning to Jeddah, gives up his return ticket and receives in exchange an embarkation ticket, which entitles him to passage in rotation according to the date of his arrival at Jeddah from the Holy Places, and he is thus assured of a minimum of delay and expense in securing his return passage. When large numbers of pilgrims in normal years are proceeding to Mecca, this will be a matter of the greatest advantage.

The "Bukhari" pilgrims who are now in this country are being granted special single tickets only in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, through whom also refunds are made to the relatives of pilgrims who may die during the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Every pilgrim upon purchasing a ticket receives a notice in the various vernaculars, clearly setting forth the advantage of the system of return tickets and telling him what he has to do, and we have no hesitation in saying that when he is allowed to do so, he fully appreciates the advantages of the proposals. It is for the leaders of the Mahomedan community to see that he is not allowed to be led astray by interested parties.—Yours, etc.,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay and Persia Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd., and
The Arab Steamers, Ltd.
(Joint Service).

Bombay, Aug. 20.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

Captain A. S. Bowers, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain R. H. Legard, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. B. Boucher, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant J. D. Cartwright, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant T. B. Chatteris, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant F. R. Currie, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. H. Davies, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. Gregg, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant D. H. Hutchison, Londons.
Lieutenant J. M. Kinnely, Seaforths.
Lieutenant R. W. May, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. B. Pirrie, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant G. P. Walsh, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant the Honourable G. S. Bailey, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Clegg, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Cooke, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant F. Gawan Taylor, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant M. Foulger, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. H. Carter-Roberts, East Kents
Second-Lieutenant A. R. Griffiths, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. C. Holcroft, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant G. A. Kay, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant M. V. Molloy, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Morris, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant H. Ridley, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant I. C. Findlay, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Sutherland, Highland Light Infantry.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Colonel N. Manders, Medicals.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Gillespie, South Wales Borderers.
Major J. E. Ruck, Gloucesters.
Major C. J. Venables, Gloucesters.
Captain A. V. Clegg, Lancashore Fusiliers.
Captain W. H. Griffiths, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. L. Spafford, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Cooper, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Fyldes, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant T. R. Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Colonel A. R. Cole-Hamilton, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Averill, North Staffords.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain P. J. Bellasis, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Captain L. S. Challis, Londons.
Captain H. W. Garton, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W. Grischotti, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Captain L. W. Henshaw, Londons.
Captain H. A. Hoffmeister, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Captain T. E. Lane, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Captain M. B. Riall, West Yorkshires.
Captain E. R. Street, Sherwoods
Captain A. G. Turner, Engineers.
Captain R. V. Turner, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant J. Brindley, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant R. Bryans, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. V. Corry, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant M. Coverdale, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant S. Fosdick, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. M. Gamage, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. M. Garland, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant H. M. Gleave, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant B. C. Haggard, West Surreys.
Lieutenant S. H. James, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant M. Lea, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant R. W. Leamon, York and Lancaters.
Lieutenant T. D. Perkin, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. F. Reynard, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant R. K. Robson, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. Sopwith, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant D. B. Stamp, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant S. H. Starey, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant K. Storey, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. S. Whitmore, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Bain, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. Benford, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant S. Blythen, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Buckley, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. Carter, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. Ellor, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Frecheville, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Hesseltine, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant F. P. Isaac, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. James, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant B. Llewellyn, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant T. Lloyd, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. MacCunn, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Marriott, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. Murray, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Palmer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant L. S. Pilbrow, Shropshire Light Infantry
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Seth-Smith, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant E. C. Snape, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. Stacpole, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. Weir, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. Wright, Sherwoods.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant G. M. Hoyle, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant R. W. Narracott, Engineers.
Lieutenant J. W. Taylor, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Goddale, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Woodland, Shropshire Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant C. G. Sibeth, Engineers.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant A. D. Chater, Gordons.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. P. Scudamore, Royal Lancasters.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant F. S. Tomkins, Gloucesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Jordan, Gloucesters.
Major W. A. Gordon, Worcesters.
Captain E. H. Burnaby, Gloucesters.
Captain W. T. Cowap, South Staffords.
Captain W. F. Darke, Gloucesters
Captain J. Fairweather, South Wales Borderers.
Captain A. W. Hooper, South Wales Borderers.
Captain W. C. Rateliffe, North Staffords
Captain L. R. Rowe, Lincolns.
Captain H. S. Sweeting, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain E. C. Willoughby, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant O. Cooper, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. P. Hall, Warwicks.
Lieutenant F. L. Hodson, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant F. C. Phillpotts, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant S. H. Piper, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant W. F. Powner, South Lancashires.
Lieutenant T. Worthington, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Kirk, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. Leak, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Pickering, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. Redmond, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Staples, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Voelcker, South Lancashires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. Duckworth, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain C. I. Blake, South Lancashires.

BLACKMAILING CAMPAIGN IN DELHI.

GREAT UNEASINESS IN THE CITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Aug. 20.

Numerous letters and post cards have been received by well-to-do persons in Delhi demanding payment of large sums of money to be deposited in places mentioned in the letters accompanied with the threat that default of payment would result in the death of some family member or serious injury to their property.

Great uneasiness and a feeling of insecurity have been caused throughout the city.

Rumours are rife that many places have been visited at night by Afghans.

This has resulted in the people of several Mohallas getting up subscriptions for the employment of chowkidars to keep watch and guard.

The residents of one mohalla organised a guard and patrolled the street. At about 12-30 last night a cry was raised that thieves were seen running. This had a serious effect on their already excited nerves; many began to weep and shout violently. The noise spread from one locality to another and nearly the whole city was roused. The people ran to their house-tops with lamps in the most frantic manner. It was only on the arrival of the police that their feelings were allayed and they found that the whole affair was a hoax.

SAMSON CASE.

FURTHER DISCUSSION BY THE I. T. BOARD.

ANOTHER REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT.

The Samson matter again came up before a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr.

Major H. A. L. Hepper at the outset enquired why the item relating to the reply from Government in Mr. Samson case had been scratched off the agenda.

The Chairman said the proposition regarding the letter could not be brought forward against this adjourned meeting as it had already been rejected at the last meeting. But that might be done at any future meeting.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the letter of the Government was still before the meeting. As both the resolution and the amendments were rejected at the last meeting the matter must be considered to be still before the meeting.

The Chairman said the matter was still before the Board but the result of the voting at the last meeting was to put off the matter for another meeting. That particular meeting was at an end.

Sir Ibrahim was of opinion that as no decision was arrived at the last meeting it was open to the members to move any other proposition than those already disposed of.

The Chairman enquired if that was the practice in the Municipality.

Sir Ibrahim said that was his view. The item on the agenda was the reply from the Government and the Board had decided nothing.

The Chairman said it had been decided not to accept the Government suggestion.

Sir Ibrahim pointed out that the letter had not even been recorded.

The Chairman said he thought it would be best to bring the item at another meeting after a notice had been given. Besides he had learnt that there would be very few members present at this meeting and he thought that in that event it would not be proper to consider the matter. Mr Wacha seemed to have taken the same view.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the reason why he considered the matter to have been disposed of was that the last meeting was a special meeting and the resolution and amendments were all lost.

The Chairman said he had no objection to take up the question at this meeting. He would rather have it considered and decided now.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MEANING.

Mr. Tod said that he had said at the last meeting that he was strongly against prosecuting Mr. Samson. He had also stated that in his opinion the letter from the Government was not clear and he had suggested that the Government should be asked what procedure they wanted the Board to adopt. He had seen the Hon. Mr. Sheppard and asked him the reason why the Government letter was not clear. He told Mr. Sheppard that he understood the reply to mean that the Trust should lay an information against Mr. Samson and that the Magistrate should send that information to the C. I. D. for investigation, and after that if it was thought desirable the C. I. D. might take up the prosecution on behalf of the Government, and the Trust would have nothing to do with the matter at all. It was entirely for the C. I. D. to conduct the prosecution so that noone could say that the Trust had anything to do with the matter at all. Mr. Sheppard said the only thing the Trust had to do was to lodge a complaint with the C. I. D.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said the Government letter was clear enough. The Trust had to institute no inquiry at all.

Sir Ibrahim said the Government in the first paragraph of their letter told the Board to prosecute. The Board would therefore be the complainants. In other words the Government said: "You are the complainants and Mr. Samson is the accused, and as complainants you file a complaint and try to make out a *prima facie* case to satisfy the Magistrate to issue a process. Having done that, if the Magistrate in his judicial discretion decides to refer the case to the Police, he would do so merely for investigation but not for prosecution." Continuing, Sir Ibrahim said his point was that according to the letter of the Government it would be the Board who would be responsible.

Mr Todd said Mr. Sheppard had again told him that morning that the meaning of the letter was as he had stated.

Mr. Simcox thought the Government letter wanted them to do both,—to dismiss Mr. Samson and also to prosecute him.

A "MONSTROUS PROPOSITION."

Mr. Cadell characterised that as a "monstrous proposition," and said what the Government said was that it would have been logical to dismiss Mr. Samson but that since they had failed to do it they should prosecute him.

Mr. Todd at this stage moved the following proposition:

"That the attention of Government be drawn to the possible objections to a prosection initiated by the Trust as set out in para 7 of the Chairman's letter, and that they should be asked to say whether the assistance promised in para 4 of the Government letter would be of such a nature as to ensure that the actual conduct of the prosecution would be in the hands of the Police."

Mr. Cadell said the Trust would be nominally complainants in the case.

Sir Ibrahim said his point was that in the case of a Government prosecution the responsibility would lie with the police.

Mr. Wacha said that whether the responsibility lay with the police or with the Trust, the eventual result would be that Mr. Samson would be re-instated. That was what some members were driving at. They should take the straightforward course and dismiss him.

The proposition was carried, seven voting for and none against it.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE TO BE GIVEN.

Consideration was then given to Mr. Samson's application for the grant of a subsistence allowance.

Mr Wacha said this question should be postponed until the other was disposed of.

Mr. Todd said that would mean starvation for Mr. Samson.

The Chairman moved that Mr. Samson be granted a subsistence allowance of Rs. 150 per month according to Regulation 193 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Sir V. D. Thackersey moved as an amendment that the consideration of this item be postponed until they received a reply from the Government to their enquiry.

The Chairman asked why they should postpone it.

Sir Vithaldas said it should be postponed because it would frustrate their object if the Board eventually came to the conclusion that Mr. Samson should be dismissed.

The Chairman said it might be it would take a long time before they came to any decision.

Sir Ibrahim said regulation 193 did not apply to this case. It applied only to departmental enquiries. But here they had the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who had ruled that Mr. Samson had taken bribes. They themselves had suspended him and had asked Government to prosecute him. Here they were not prosecuting an innocent person.

Mr. Simcox; Surely, you don't want to starve him.

Sir Ibrahim: It is not a question of starve him?

Sir Vithaldas' amendment being put to the vote was lost, six voting in favour and seven against it.

The Chairman's proposition was then carried, seven voting for and five against it.

At this stage Mr. Wacha said he still heard from outside that Mr. Samson had a free access to the Trust office and to all the correspondence.

The Chairman said he did not think so. He would however enquire if Mr. Wacha liked.

Mr. Wacha: Inquire? As Chairman you ought to know. I am simply asking the question.

The Chairman said he would make enquiries and let him know.

Mr. Wacha said it was a dangerous thing to allow a suspended officer to come here and to have access to the correspondence, in case they prosecuted him.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BUSHIRE OUTRAGE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The "Pioneer" has received the following particulars of the outrage at Bushire last month in which Major Oliphant and Captain Ranking were killed. In this connection it will be remembered that the Bushire Garrison has since been increased.

It seems that on the 12th July the presence of hostile tribesmen in the vicinity of Bushire was reported to the Residency. Similar rumours, which proved to be false, had previously been recieved but in order to verify the report Major Oliphant, 96th Regiment, and Captain Ranking, Assistant Political Officer, with a mixed patrol were ambushed and came suddenly under fire at close quarters, the enemy being well concealed. Both the British officers were unfortunately killed as well as one sepoy while two others of the party were wounded. The tribesmen concerned in this outrage have since disappeared.

THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

His Highness the Chief of Jamkhandi is busy making arrangements for his departure to the Front.

He has brought into existence a Council consisting of Rao Bahadur Moghe, Rao Shaheb Hulyalkor and Rao Sahib Gokhale to look after the business of the State in his absence.

His newly-born son has been named Ramchandra Rao.

The Chief has granted some important concessions to the subjects of his State in honour of this happy event.

BANK MANAGER SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Pitamber Das, late manager of the Sind Bank, Ld., now in liquidation, was yesterday sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating the Bank's monies. He is appealig.

FETE IN AID OF WAR FUND.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.

The fete organised by Lady Pinhey and held at the Balarum Residency on behalf of the Relief Fund succeeded far beyond the most sanguine expectations. The number of persons who passed the barriers is estimated at 12,000 and the money collected amounted to Rs. 14,000.

The new building for the Karachi Port Trust is rapidly approaching completion and will be formally opened by Lord Willingdon in December next. This is one of the finest buildings in India and will cost about seven lakhs.

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APPEAL TO WELSH MINERS.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON SHIRKING.

STIRRING SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George, who told the Welsh miners that he was sick at heart at having to call attention to the gravity of the present position, made on July 29 to a larger audience a statement more serious and grave than he has yet made. The conference to which this solemn warning was given was composed of more than 2,000 representatives of the coal-mining industry. Colliery owners, managers, and miners from all parts of the country filled the London Opera House. Every pit and every miner's lodge sent its delegate. The Home Secretary presided and around him on the platform were the leaders of the men's and of the masters' organizations. The purpose of the conference may best be stated in the terms of the resolution which it unanimously adopted:—

That every effort should be made by owners and workmen alike to secure the greatest possible output of coal in the interest of the nation during the period of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud cheers, said:—It is an inspiration even for a tired Minister to be confronted by this fine gathering of the representatives of the great mining industry of this country. I have seen the miner in many spheres and capacities down in Wales. I have seen him as a worker, and there is no better. I have seen him often as a politician, and there is no sounder. (Laughter.) I have heard him as a singer, and there is no sweeter. I have seen him as a footballer, and he is a terror, I can assure you. (Laughter.) I have seen him sometimes—you must forgive me for reminding you—as a striker, and he is very difficult. (Laughter.) I have seen him as a soldier, and there is no better soldier in Europe. In all capacities he is always in deadly earnest, always courageous, always loyal, a steadfast friend, but a dangerous foe. (Cheers.)

The Government have come here to-day represented by three Ministers to appeal to him as a friend, as their friend, as the country's friend, as the friend of liberty in all lands and in every clime. (Cheers.) Our chairman has told you what the character of our appeal is. We are short of coal to run the country in a great crisis. We are suffering from the patriotism of the miner. A quarter of a million of them have gone into the fighting line. The demand for coal is greater than ever. The supply of labour is less than ever. In times of peace coal is the most important element in the industrial life of the country. The blood which courses through the veins of industry in this country is made of distilled coal. In peace and in war King Coal is the paramount Lord of Industry. It enters into every article of consumption and of utility. It is our real international coinage. We buy goods abroad, food and raw material. We pay, not in gold, but in coal. In war it is life for us and death for our foes. It not merely fetches and carries for us, it makes the material and the machinery which it transports. It bends, it moulds it fills the weapons of war. Steam means coal. Rifles mean coal. Machine-guns mean coal. Cannons means coal. Shells are made with coal. The very explosive inside them is coal, and then coal carries them on right into the battlefield to help our men.

THE MOST POTENT FRIEND.

Coal is everything for us, and we want more of it to win victory. (Cheers.) Coal is the most terrible of enemies and it is the most potent of friends. You read that terrible casualty list given out by the Prime Minister the other day. Three hundred and fifty thousand British soldiers. They were casualties inflicted by German coal, by the West-phalian miner, working in co-operation with the Prussian engineer—without stint without reserve, without regulation, putting their strength at the disposal of their Fatherland. When you see the seas clear and the British flag flying with impunity from realm to realm and from shore to shore—(cheers)—when you find the German flag banished from the face of the seas, who has done it? The British miner, helping the British sailor. (Cheers.)

I am not sure that you realize how important you are in this matter. I am told that the workman would work more strenuously in many trades if he fully understood the gravity of the situation and how much depends upon him, and that employers would also do more. I will agree to this extent—you cannot expect employers to hand over their workshops to the State, you cannot expect them to turn their business upside down, you cannot expect them to go out of their way in matters that affect them nearly, you cannot expect workmen to suspend their trade union regulations to work overtime, and to put forth all their strength if all is going well, and no further sacrifices are needed, and there is no deficiency or danger in any direction.

It is the fact that the country is in peril that prompts the appeal to all classes to set aside every regulation. I am going to say a few general words with a special application. Can anyone doubt, reading the news intelligently, that the situation is a serious if not a perilous, one? I speak with trepidation when I refer to this. Parties have disappeared for the time being; but the party system is so absolutely ingrained in the British mind that, although Liberals and Conservatives and Labour for the moment have obliterated their boundaries and dividing lines, we have formed new parties. I forget which was the kingdom—was it the kingdom of Lilliput?—where the parties were divided between those who broke an egg at the big end and those who broke it at the small end. (Laughter.) The whole kingdom was convulsed between the big-enders and the small-enders. (Laughter.) We have got two new parties now. What are they? Not Liberals or Conservatives or Socialists or Labour people, but the pessimists and the optimists. (Laughter.)

THE SKY SCHOOLS.

There used to be a school which depended entirely upon the sea and upon the Navy to protect us against invasion, and it was called the Blue Water school. The new parties are the Blue Sky school and the Grey sky school. (Laughter.) Let me tell you what I think about the sky. The sky is mottled. There are some people who can see nothing but the black menace in the sky, and they imagine it shows a lack of foresight to look at the wide stretches of blue still smiling in the heavens. There are some, on the other hand, who fix their gaze rigidly on the clear azure above the seas. They deem it disloyal to take any note of the dark thunderclouds that are rolling up in the East and the grey sky which is hanging so heavily over the devoted plains of Flanders and of France. Let us look boldly at the firmament, ignoring nothing, being partisans of no fact, taking them all in, preparing for the worst and rejoicing in the best, preparing for the thunder-showers when they come, but doing so in the full knowledge that the sun is shining behind the darkest storm-clouds and in the full faith that its illuminating rays will soon break through and scatter the gloom which hangs on the horizon of European democracy.

But sky-staring is not enough for us. We have to put forth all our strength. The events in the East, whatever they mean, portend that. They mean that a larger share than ever of the burden this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. (Cheers.) We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. It is no use, if you want to secure an article, to pay nine-tenth of its price for it. It would be better for you to pay nothing, for if you pay nine-tenths you do not get what you wish to secure and you forfeit what you have paid. Victory has its price. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred—hundreds of thousands of casualties and millions of men gathered together to go into the battlefield, thousands of millions of expenditure which we are incurring. That is not the question The one question is whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12ft. stream with an 11ft. plank. (Cheers).

THE ONE QUESTION.

We have but one question to ask ourselves—we of all ranks, of all grades and all trades. Are we doing enough to secure victory, because victory means life for our country? It means the fate of freedom for ages to come. There is no price which is too great for us to pay that is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling to the amenities of peace. Business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lockouts, strikes, ca' canny, sprees—all as usual. Wages must go up, profits must also improve; but prices must at all costs be kept down. (Laughter and cheers.) You will forgive me, I am sure, for speaking quite plainly. (Cheers.) No man must be called upon to serve the State unless he wants to; even then he has only to be called upon to do exactly what he would like to do—not what he is fit for, not what he is chosen for, but what he himself would like to do. A man who could render more service by turning out munitions must be allowed to go to the front if he prefers to, and the man who would be better at the front must be allowed to stay at home if he feels more comfortable there. (Laughter.) Freedom after all implies the right to shirk. (Hear, hear.) Freedom implies the right for you to enjoy and for others to defend. Is that freedom?

War is like a fever, a deadly fever in your veins, and the rules which are applicable in health are utterly unsuited to a fever. Restraints which would be irksome stupid, and unnecessary when a man is healthy are essential to save his life in a fever. What is the use of the patient saying:—"I must have meat as usual, drink as usual, in fact more than usual, because I am thirstier than usual. (Laughter.) I have a high temperature, so I am more parched than usual; there is a greater strain on my strength, so I really ought to have more than usual. If I want to go out, why should I be confined to that little bed? Freedom above all." "But you will die." "Ah!" he say's, "it is more glorious to die a free man than to live in bondage." Let Britain be beaten and discredited and dishonoured but let no man say that any Briton during the war was ever forced to do anything for his country except that which was pleasing in his own sight. Ah! victory is not on that road. (Cheers.) The trenches are not all in Flanders. Every pit is a trench in this war, a labyrinth of trenches; every workshop is a rampart, every yard which can turn out the munitions of war is a fortress; picks, shovels, lathes, hammers, they are as much the weapons of this great war of European liberty as the bayonet, the rifle, and the machine-gun. That man who does not handle them with all his strength is failing as much in his duty as the soldier who runs away from the battle at the front. (Cheers.)

AUSTRALIANS AND THE SICK LIST.

I do not know whether the story of the Australian and New Zealand battalions has yet appeared. If it has not I will take the risk of breaking Cabinet confidence to tell it, and I will defy even the Press Bureau. (Laughter.) You must have some courage in a war. (Renewed laughter.) The New Zealand battalions and the Australians were expecting a Turkish attack. What was the effect upon them? No man would go on the sick list. (Cheers.) Not all the doctors of the regiment could persuade them. There was no pulse-feeling; there was no shirking. They said, "Not until the attack is over and we have finished the Turks. Then we will go into the hospital." (Cheers.) That is the spirit which alone will enable us to win through. Nothing short of it will achieve victory.

The peril is a great one, the peril is an immediate one; but if the democracy of Britain rises to the occasion, they will once more triumph over all the forces of despotism in Europe. (Cheers.) Nothing we can say can possibly do more to convince the people of this country of the danger than the facts that appear from day to day in the papers—not the headlines; please pass those over. Read the news please—and the men who after doing that do not understand the peril of their country would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell them. And there are hundreds and thousands of them lying in the East and the West who could tell the peril if they could speak. The time has come for every man, yes, and every woman who can, to help their country. There are scores of thousands of brave men, 250,000 miners among them, in the trenches, facing the death fury at this hour, waiting anxiously to hear the rattle of the loaded caissons coming from England to aid them. The wagons are waiting outside the yard gates to be filled. Let us fill them; let us send them along. Then, when that is done, there will be written in letters of flame the greatest chapter in the history of these islands, in which it will be told how, when the flag of freedom drooped for a moment under the onslaughts of a ruthless foe, the men and the women of Britain came to the rescue and planted it firmly on high where no tyranny can ever tear it down again. (Loud cheers)

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

GOVERNMENT APATHY CRITICISED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Commenting on the attitude of the Government towards indigenous industries, the "Bengalee" in a leading article writes:—We have always held that this is a psychological moment for the development of our industries. The Government, we know, hold a different opinion, but the Government is singular in this matter and must really revise its views in the light of facts which cannot be questioned and of opinion which cannot be ignored. The Government must indeed give up its present policy. In England free trade is tottering on its legs. Our nascent industries need the active encouragement of the Government.

CHARGE AGAINST A PESHAWAR BANKER.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

In the case in which Rai Bahadur Harjimal, a well-known Peshawar financier is charged by the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills with criminal breach of trust, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand was cross-examined by the accused. The witness recollected Mr. Harjimal writing to Mr. Harkishenlal regarding the unsatisfactory transactions of the People's Bank. The letter was of an alarming nature. Witness further said he knew that the accused was writing to the "Arya Patrika" against the People's Bank, and that Mr. Harkishenlal suggested to the accused to resign to save further trouble. The case is proceeding.

CENTRAL PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council meets on the 25th instant when Mr. Bell, Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will be sworn in as Member. A number of interpellations will be put.

Mr. Martin will present the Provincial Budget which will come up for discussion.

Mr. Crump will move the Slaughter of Animals Bill as amended by Select Committee to be taken into consideration and if approved its being passed into law.

Colonel Dennys will move for leave to introduce the Medical Registration Bill and its being referred to a Select Committee.

COCHIN ITEMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Owing to difficulties in having Christian marriages performed according to religious rites, due to attitude of certain priests, there is an agitation in Cochin for extending the Christian Marriage Act to Cochin.

In the Cochin Budget for next year provision is made for establishing five more village Panchayats.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place very shortly at Trivandrum between Mr. Thomas Austin, I.C.S., and Miss C. Wilson, M.B., Medical Officer in charge of the Government Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

A curious method of drawing public attention to grievances was resorted to by the students of Masulipatam Hindu High School. All on a sudden the principal streets were found decorated with placards, scandalising the head-master and a local book-selling firm. It is stated that the head-master had compelled the students to buy stationary and books from a certain firm, although the latter had raised prices considerably and did not supply in time.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA,** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.** The Best Remedy known for **COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers,

Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

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The "SOWAR"

MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial, well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver. Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

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Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

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GENT'S FOOTWEAR.

Large fresh Stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS,** etc., very strong and durable, yet prices very moderate.

	Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.		Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.
Gent's Million Boots....	5	4	0	Gent's Tie Shoes.....	3	8	0
,, ,, Shoes....	4	0	0	,, Pump Shoes.....	3	10	0
,, Albert Slippers...	3	2	0	,, Elastic Shoes.....	4	3	0
,, Goorgabee Shoes..	3	4	0	,, One Clip Shoes..	4	12	0
,, Sambur Slippers...	2	10	0	,, Oxford Shoes (handsewn).....	5	6	0
,, ,, Shoes.....	3	8	0	,, Canvas Slippers..	2	0	0
,, ,, Boots....	4	13	0				
,, Canvas Shoes....	2	10	0				

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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A source of strength for every weakly man, woman or child.

After the racking effects of fever, dysentery, cholera, colic or bowel complaints every part of the body needs strengthening.

SCOTT'S Emulsion never fails to build up weakly men, women and children. It enriches the blood and nourishes the tissues, nerves and brain.

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67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

EVOLUTION OF TRADE IN XIXTH CENTURY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

It has already been pointed out how insignificant was the import and export trade of Bombay at the opening of the nineteenth century. But let the progress made at every decennium, up to 1860, be marked.

MERCHANDISE IN CRORE RUPEES.

	Imports.	Exports.
1810-11	0.75	0.79
1820-21	1.90	1.55
1830-31	2.35	2.50
1840-41	3.50	4.35
1850-51	4.54	5.71
1860-61	9.20	15.47

It would seem that the balance of trade was equal, or almost neglible till the Forties. From 1840-41, however, Bombay's exports exceeded her imports. This was specially the case in 1860-61 for which there is an intelligent explanation. The cotton trade was going on briskly, thanks partly to greater extent of cultivation, and, to a partial construction of the trunk railways. From 1861 to 1865, owing to the American Civil War the exports of cotton were, of course, phenomenal. But these need not be referred to here. As already observed, the period of the Fifties for Bombay was an epoch-making one. The progress in the sea-borne trade was as striking as the progress in other departments of Bombay activity during the decennium.

FOUR STAPLE COMMODITIES.

It may, however, be interesting to relate how during the first half of the nineteenth century, Bombay imported in larger and larger quantities four staple commodities, viz., sugar, metals, silk and cotton piece-goods. Take the imports of the last three decades, only.

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

	1840-41	1850-51	1860-61.
Sugar	21	44	21
Metal	33	83	250
Silk	32	24	40
Cotton piece goods	130	131	335

It will be seen that the imports of sugar, which, of course, came from Mauritius fluctuated. So, too, silk which came from China. But there was a steady and satisfactory progress in metals and cotton piece-goods. It is a phenomenal fact in Indian economics that despite 250 mills in India at present which turn out 27.7 crore lb. of cloth, she has still to import on an average 60 crore lb. of a variety of Lancashire cotton goods. Swadeshi patriots should bear in mind this fact. As to exports during the same three decades, the two principle commodities were cotton for the United Kingdom and opium for China.

IN CRORE RUPEES.

	1840-41	1850-51	1860-61.
Cotton	1.89	2.94	6.96
Opium	1.14	2.30	6.60.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Evidently Lancashire mills, as they prospered, damanded more and more of Indian cotton, the growth of America being inadequate for her purposes. India was the dominant supplier. It was after the American War that the scales were turned and American cotton began steadily to supplant Indian. As to opium no words are necessary. The East India Company's most profitable trade was in that drug. Its appetite grew on what it fed. The larger the profits from year to year, the larger the acreage of Benares and Patna opium. Crores on crores of the Chinese wealth have been drained to India for well-nigh a century from China, till at last that country awoke to the appalling enormity both of the physical and moral drain, and now the humanities of British civilisation have rendered that trade negligible. Indeed the British Government has washed its hands of the unrighteous trade and it is well that that has been so. The extent of the trade may be seen in the figures of the enormous exports between 1840 and 1860. The recorded value rose from 1.14 crore to 6.16 crore rupees. And it is needful to remember that during the period mentioned the price of opium was a great deal cheaper than what it was at the close of the nineteenth century and for the first five years of the twentieth. But before we leave the subject of exports it would be exceedingly instructive for the modern shipper of cotton to Liverpool to learn what were the charges of a consignment at that period. The faithful Mr. Milburn has recorded for information a copy of the *pro forma* invoice of 400 bales of the very best Surat cotton which was valued at Rs. 180 per candy. That was in the year 1810. The tare was taken at an average of 16½ lb. per bale. A bale in gross weighed 20 lb. less than the bale of the present day. The charges were as follows:—

Repacking at Re. 1 per bale.
Weighing, sewing, including twine, say, Rs. 3-9 per bale.
Cooly labour at 3 annas per bale.
Conveyance to Bunder and haulage, nearly one anna per bale.
Freight for 14 boats at Rs. 4 per boat or say 2 annas per bale.
Commission at 5 per cent.
Exchange at 2s. 6d.
Premium of Marine Insurance at 7 per cent.
Freight at £22-15-0 per ton.

The bill for the value of consignment was drawn at 90 days after sight. That practically meant a usance of six months, three months being taken for the average duration of a voyage by ship.

THE GRIP OF LANCASHIRE.

It may be mentioned in passing that the export of piece-goods from Bombay was diminishing as Lancashire increased her exports; specially having regard to the fact that many sumptuary laws were enacted for cotton stuffs going from India to London. The stuffs exported from Bombay were generally from Surat, Broach, Cambay, Karachi and so on. Sometimes cloths woven in Madras also used to come to Bombay for export via the Deccan. There were also cloths from Broach and Ahmedabad. But they all went by the generic name of Surat piece-goods like all Gujarat and Kathiawar cotton. The goods were mostly coloured and coarse in quality. The following stuffs, though exported to London, could not be used for consumption in England itself! For that meant competition with the nascent Lancashire cotton mills manufacturers. There was a protective tariff of a prohibitive character. No wonder the exports ceased as Lancashire exercised a tighter grip through the Government. Thus the hand-loom manufactures of Surat and Broach came to be deliberately killed. Here are the names of some of the principal species of these goods:—

Annabatchees.
Bairampats.
Bejutapats.
Nunsaris.
Neganepats.
Salimpores.

There were also exported varieties of chintz, dhotees and long cloths.

By the Fifties the trade in these Surat goods had almost died out. The weavers confined themselves to the manufacture of only such quantities as were locally consumed, say, within a radius of 50 to 100 miles. Of course they grew poorer and poorer till at last their avocation was confined to pure agriculture. But even to-day in Surat, Broach, Cambay, Ahmedabad and other outlying places and specially in remote villages may be noticed hand-loom weavers of the type of the beginning of the nineteenth century. Of silk goods weavers the types were to be largely noticed till say 1890. But the two silk factories established about the time in the city greatly crippled their trade. Many were drafted to the working of the power looms in the factories. Nay, some of the hereditary Parsi traders and foremen weavers in Surat silks, were appointed managers and agents on a large remuneration to make silk piece-goods, most of which found their way to Burmah.

COTTON MILLS IN THE FIFTIES.

Such, however, have been the vicissitudes of trade. Yet even in the Fifties there was a considerable demand in the city for Surat silks, especially the varieties known as Khin Khab, Alicha, Musroo and so on. Hand-made silk sarees may still be seen and purchased. For there are yet a few hereditary weavers whose families have, despite all penury, stuck to their ancestral calling. In the Fifties Bombay had just four or five cotton mills. The pioneer was that started by that enterprising Mr. Cowasji Nanabhai Davar about 1854/55. This Parsi gentleman was akin in bold and new enterprise of a remunerative character to the late Mr. Tata. He was an ardent advocate both of "swadeshi" industries and banking. The first cotton mill which he started and worked was known as the Bombay Throstle Mill. Ring spinning frames were absolutely unknown till, say, 1888 when Mr. Tata was courageous enough to make a beginning with them in his Empress Mills at Nagpur. The Mill of Mr. Davar still exists at Tardeo and is now known by the name of Shivlal Motilal. Sandy Seventy vividly recollects visiting it more than once in company with his father about 1856. About the same time a cotton mill on a small scale was started at Broach by a European named Mr. Landen. It is the same which bears to-day the name of Broach Cotton Mills which in years gone by was managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. There is surviving at Broach to-day a Parsi gentleman, an octogenarian, named Mr. Furdoonjee Munsiff, who started the first carding machine there.

SOME WELL-KNOWN FIRMS OF THE FIFTIES.

But to return to the piece-goods trade in Bombay in the Fifties. There were the well-known firms of Graham and Co., Ritchie, Stuart and Co., Finlay, Scott and Co., Peel, Cassels and Co., Grey and Co., who used to import large quantities of grey and bleached goods. There was also the firm of King and Co., of which Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy of that time was a broker and which dealt in English yarn, known as "mediotwist." The Grahams were the most prominent in their imports of grey goods, while Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., in fine bleached goods, specially mulls, jacconets and shirtings. The Rallis were not there at the time. They established themselves in the city in 1864. Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. were also a firm largely dealing in bleached goods. Messrs. Lyon Bros. must also be mentioned. Curiously enough, from the early part of the nineteenth century English and Scottish importing firms employed rich Parsi merchants as guaranteed brokers on a very handsome remuneration. These brokers guaranteed the solvency of the constituents, and also advanced large sums on which the customary charge of interest was nine per cent. It was the case that the salesmen employed to sell goods were Parsis also, the average pay being Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

FAMOUS BROKERS.

Among the guaranteed brokers may be mentioned Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney and his brother Hirji. They were brokers to the well-known firm of Cardwell, Parsons and Co. and Messrs. Lyon Bros. Messrs. Cursedji Ardeshir and Co., of the well-known family of the Dadys, were brokers to Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. and Messrs. Grey and Co. The late Mr. Muncherji Framjee Cama was a broker to the house of Graham and Co., the late Mr. Framji Nusserwanji Patel was broker to the house of Frith and Co., till he became a partner in it when the house was called Frith, Sands and Co., the predecessors of the present house of Framji, Sons and Co. The Petits were brokers to Rennie, Scovell and Co., and Dirom, Hunter and Co. There were also first-class Parsi and Hindu firms. Dadabhoy Wadia was the greatest of them all in the early fifties till unhappily he came to grief. Next may be mentioned the firm of Jehangir Wadya and Co., who had great connections with the French Government, the last of which firm was the great philanthropist Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E. The firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormasji was also well-known. The great Camas had several firms both here and in China. And it was Mr. Byramji Hormusji Cama, that prince of cotton merchants, who founded a firm in the middle of the Fifties in London, of which our G. O. M., Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, was also a partner. The brothers Framji and Cursetji Cowasji were linked with Messrs. Leckie and Co., there were the Allblesses who had confined their trade to China, and so too Messrs. Cursetji Bomanji and Co., a firm of well-nigh a century, which still carries on business with the country. Goculdas Tejpal, Jewraj Baloo, Motichund and others, were large traders in cotton and opium. There were well-known Marwari firms also dealing in opium. Many of them are still in existence. One wealthy Marwari, named Ramlal, was both a merchant and philanthropist. So was Motichund who had partnership transactions with the firm of Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and Co., and who built the Pinjrapole at Bhuleshwar. Among the opium merchants was Mr. Ruttonji Edulji Bottlewalla, who had his place of business in Mopla Building in Borah Bazar Street till the vicissitudes of fortune brought down the old firm. How few indeed remain at present of the eminent European and Indian firms of wealth and reputation which flourished in the Fifties. Most of them were ruined by the speculations of 1863-64. Some were voluntarily wound up, while the rest were reconstructed and rehabilitated on the wreck of their former fortunes. But, alas, one can never forget those great merchants and public-spirited citizens of the epoch-making fifties.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS.

The Press Bureau issued on July 28th reports received from the American Embassy in Berlin of visits paid by the Hon. J. B. Jackson to the camp for officer prisoners of war at Augustabad, near Neubrandenburg, in Mecklenburg, and to the camps at Stendal Zerbst, and Wittenberg. The following are extracts from Mr. Jackson's report:—

Neubrandenburg.—The Kurhotel Augustabad, on the Tollense See, near Neubrandenburg, in Mecklenburg, was taken over by the military authorities as a place of detention for officer prisoners of war, and a few days later about 190 officers were brought there. The establishment consists of one good sized hotel and several villas. Twenty-four British officers, all of whom came from Halle, were brought here originally, but two (Surgeon Greig and Lieutenant Gordon Barker) have been sent home in the meantime, and one Lieutenant Hardy, who made an attempt to escape, is soon to be sent elsewhere. All these officers live in the hotel proper.

On the ground floor of the hotel are three dining rooms, one of which is used by all the English officers, who sit together. I took luncheon (the regular midday meal with these gentlemen, having almost exactly the same menu (soup, meat balls, and potatoes, fruit, coffee, and beer) that I had when I lunched with the German officer prisoners of war at Holyport on January 29th. The officers pay 50 marks (50s.) a month for their food, the kitchen being in charge of the regular hotel staff. They are at liberty to order extras within reason at liberty to order extras within reason at their own expense. Until a few days ago the officers were permitted to use a tennis court outside the enclosure, to swim in the lake and to walk in the neighbouring woods. As four officers (one Englishman) made an attempt to escape (from the bathhouse) these privileges were temporarily suspended, but I was told by the commandant whose relations with the prisoners are of the best, that they would be restored at an early date. All were in good physical condition and in good spirits.

Stendal.—On sandy soil, in what were cavalry exercise grounds, a camp has been built to contain 15,000 prisoners of war. At the time of my visit there were only about 7,200 in the parent camp. In that number were included 64 British and Canadians, all of whom had been more or less severely wounded, who had been brought during the past few weeks from hospitals at Cologne and Wittenberg. One of the non-commissioned officers (Corporal Frazer) has recovered from his wounds to such an extent that he is to take part in a boxing match with the French camp champion in a few days. I talked with all the British prisoners, and none had any important complaint.

The commandant has made use of large plots of ground in the neighbourhood of the camp to grow potatoes, cabbages, lettuce, &c., the profits being used for the benefit of the prisoners as a body.

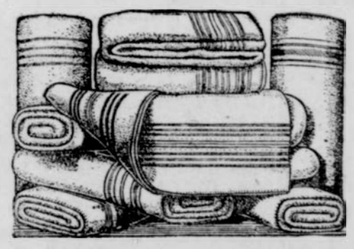
Zerbst.—On the camp's books there are now between 12,000 and 13,000 prisoners, many of whom, including a few Englishmen, have been sent off on working parties in the mines and elsewhere. In the camp there remain about 70 British prisoners at present who are distributed among the different companies. Those in the same company are permitted to live together in one part of the barracks. With the exception of one of those which I saw, they did not appear overcrowded.

Several cases of punishment for breaches of discipline had occurred, and one British soldier told me that he had been tied to a stake—last December. The commandant explained that this was the regulation punishment for the prisoners, and for German offenders as well, in places where there are no cells, and that two hours at the stake (all that is given on any one day) is considered as equivalent to 24 hours' solitary confinement. They (the English prisoners) seemed to be in good condition, but they claimed that this was due to the receipt of large numbers of packages from home. A number of British soldiers were ready to make complaints in regard to treatment at the time of their capture or soon thereafter; but most of them said that conditions had improved and none were willing to say that their treatment had been different from that of other prisoners or that the Germans had discriminated against them.

Wittenberg.—The camp contains at present about 13,000 prisoners, of whom more than two-thirds are Russian, and has been in quarantine since early in the winter. Among the prisoners are about 800 British soldiers and 39 British civilians, who are to be transferred to Ruhleben as soon as it can be done without risk probably in a few weeks as there are only a small number of cases of typhus remaining.

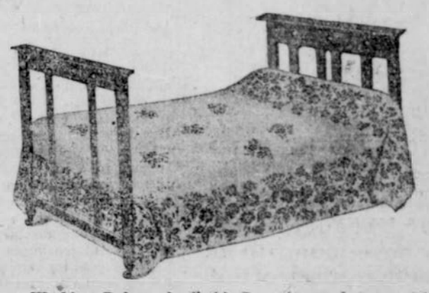
NOTE: These are a few of the wonderful bargains to be found at **WHITEAWAY'S** in the Household and Furnishing Departments during the **SALE.**

500 Pairs. REAL "WITNEY" BLANKETS.



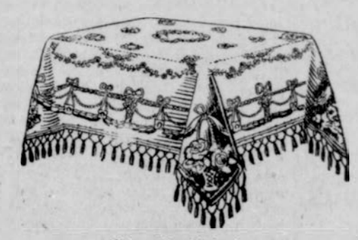
The last word in Blanket comfort, all Pure Wool, a beautiful soft quality. It is not usual to think of Blankets at this Season of the year, but if your Stock needs replenishing for the Cold Season now is the time to BUY, and we are making this astounding reduction in spite of the big advance in price of Blankets and all Woollen goods.

Size. 86 × 66 ins. Usual Price Rs. 19-8 pair. Sale Price Rs. 16-8 pair.



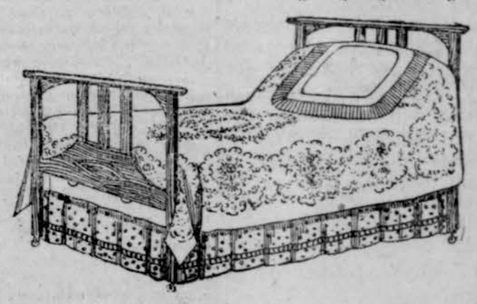
Fast Colour Washing Bedspread, all this Season's new designs and in a variety of Colourings, Greens, Pinks, Mauves, Blues, etc., on light grounds as sketch.

Size: 84 × 72 ins. .. .. Sale Price Rs. 3-8 each.



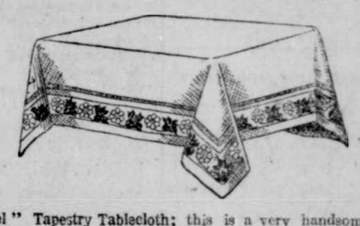
Tapestry Tablecloths, exact to sketch; this is an excellent wearing cloth, tone on tone effects stocked in Olive Red and Blue Grounds.

Size: 31 × 31 inches.	..	..	Sale Price Rs. 1-12 each.
„ 50 × 50	„	„	„ „ „ 3-4 „
„ 62 × 62	„	„	„ „ „ 4-15 „
„ 62 × 78	„	„	„ „ „ 6-15 „
„ 62 × 91	„	„	„ „ „ 7-15 „



The "Arcade" Washing Bedspread, with dainty floral design as sketch on light grounds in Green, Pink, Blue, Helio, all fast Colours.

Size: 84 × 72 ins. .. .. Sale Price Rs. 4-8.



The "Marvel" Tapestry Tablecloth; this is a very handsome Tapestry cover in several splendid designs. They can be supplied in Green, Red and Blue with the designs blended in contrasting colours.

We can recommend this cloth for hard wear.

Size: 33 × 33 ins.	Usual Price Rs. 2-8.	Sale Price Rs.	1-15.
„ 51 × 51 „	„ „ „ 5-12	„ „ „	4-15.
„ 65 × 65 „	„ „ „ 8-12	„ „ „	7-12.
„ 65 × 81 „	„ „ „ 10-12	„ „ „	9-12.
„ 65 × 98 „	„ „ „ 13-12	„ „ „	12-12.

The "Limerick" Teapoy Cover, exact to sketch, a very handsome cover, drawn thread and embroidery, will wash and wear beautifully.

Size: 36 × 33 ins. Usual Price Re. 1-15. Sale Price Re. 1-8.

The "Killarney," a superior quality Teapoy Cover, drawn thread and embroidered design, a very special offer.

Size: 36 × 36 ins. Usual Price Rs. 2-8 Sale Price Re. 1-15.

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ENGLAND

INVENTIONS IN WAR.

ORGANISING WORK OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Long before any arrangement had been made for the assembling of inventions under a special Minister, all the various scientific societies had been at work forming committees of their own, and gathering together, to the best of their ability, all that was worth having in the past of scientific thought that each of them covered. For a little while it was imagined that Lord Fisher would be in the centre of an office where any crank who had a new way of doing something impossible could go and show his machinery.

We now know that this is not the case, says an English contemporary. What this new department of inventions is doing or intends to do is to get deep down into the best intellect of the country. And the natural method is to get the members of the Royal Society to help it. In this one society are all the principal members of the scientific societies that exist in the British Empire. It is imagined that great societies are slow to move, so it may be asked: What has the Royal Society done? The answer is this.

Since the early days of the war the Royal Society has been in close touch with the naval and military authorities with regard to scientific problems presenting themselves in the course of the operations. In the autumn of last year the council set up an organisation which has been expanded in various directions to meet the continually increasing requirements of the Government for scientific assistance. It set up special committees, and each one of them was manned by the formemost and ablest. There was one for chemistry, another for physics, a third for engineering, and a fourth for physiology.

Each committee was placed in charge of a chairman of acknowledged eminence. Their names may be told some day, but not now. Suffice it to say that both educationists and practical workers were very well satisfied. They did not work by themselves, because Governmental departments appointed special representatives to work with them. Of the making of committees there is no end, but these central ones are not likely either to go wrong in the neglect of a clever invention or in the over-development of a silly one.

Skilled workmen and skilled thinkers have equal chances for giving their work to the country. It is good, however, to find that there is a central gathering that will accept the thoughts of scientific workers first of all. The Royal Society has not completed its arrangements with the others, but, so far, the Chemical Society, the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Society of Public Analysts, the Pharmaceutical Society, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Physical Society have given their allegiance.

All the members of these great societies give give their knowledge willingly. The roll of them is ready in the offices of the various societies, but it is interesting to note that no scheme has yet been put forward by which definite national duties will be assigned to the hundreds of scientific men who are enrolling themselves on the registers of their respective societies.

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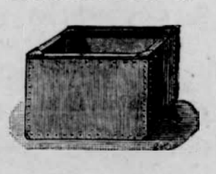

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TO THE MEN AT THE FRONT.

ADDRESS BY ANATOLE FRANCE.

The "Times of Ceylon" has received the following translation of an Address by M. Anatole France, the eminent French novelists and critic, from the Consul in Colombo:—

Soldiers, heroic sons of the motherland, to-day is your feast, because it is the feast of France. The 14th of July, 1915, dawns bloody and glorious. It is you we celebrate by honouring your brethern fallen in immortal battles and by sending our wishes with this cry of our souls:

LIVE AND TRIUMPH.

Soldiers and fellow-citizens, I speak to you on this sole solemn occasion, because I love and honour you and because my thoughts are always with you.

There is no need of apology to speak to you in terms of the utmost cordiality, as there is no need of apology to speak to the whole nation, as I am one of those who have always endeavoured, with a free judgment and a righteous conscience, to work out the best means that go to make their country strong I venture to speak freely because though opposed to war and dragged into it, I wish with you and with all Frenchmen to carry it through to the complete triumph of justice over iniquity, of civilisation over barbarism, of the nation's liberty over the monstrous attacks of an oppressive militarism. I speak to you with confidence, because I am one of the few who have never deceived you and who have never had recourse to lying to buttress up your courage; I am one of those who setting aside, as unworthy of you, deceitful myths and fallacious omissions, have always told you the truth.

I said in December last:—"This war will be a grim and long one." Now, I make bold to tell you:—"You have achieved much; but all is not over yet. The limit of your fatigues is nearer the end; but is not realised. You are fighting an enemy powerful because of their long preparedness and because of their inexhaustible supplies, an enemy without principles, whom those in authority have taught to regard the use of inhumane means as the supreme virtue of a soldier, an enemy who equipped with weapons hitherto unknown to the fiercest conquerors, pour out streams of liquid fire and belch forth fumes charged with death. Stand fast, peresevere and show a bold front. Keep up your present courage, and none will have the upper hand of you.

Soldiers of France, in this war of nations, the cause you fight for is a just and good one, worthy of the greatest efforts and the noblest sacrifices.

A GREAT CAUSE.

What you are fighting for is your native soil, the fertile and smiling land, the fairest in the world your fields and your meadows. It is your noble Motherland, wreathed with purple vine branch and wheaten bunches who with open arms welcomes your return to replenish you with the inexhaustible riches of her bosom.

What you are fighting for is your hearth, and home, your tiled or slated cottages with the smoke from their chimneys curling up to the blue sky, the tombs of your forefathers and the cradles of your children.

What you are fighting for are our brilliant cities raising aloft along the banks of their rivers, the monuments of past generations, Roman churches, cathedrals, collegiate chapels, abbeys, palaces, arts of triumph, brazen columns, theatres, museums, mansion houses, hospitals, statues of heroes and the great, stretching far away to the horizon their modest or superb walls that protect and shelter the ways of Commerce, Manufacturers, Knowledge, Arts, and all that makes for the beauty of life.

What you are fighting for is the history of ten centuries, the long and patent building up of the Motherland at the cost of so much bloodshed and tears; it is the ancient glory. it is the red pennon fleur-de-lys of St. Denis which fluttered in front of the communal banners at Bouvines; it is the noble standards of Patay and Formigny, the glorious flags of Rovroy and Frontenoy, of Fleurus and Marengo, the formidable eagles of Austerlitz and Wagram, the shattered eagles, dearer still to our hearts of Champaubert and Montniroul.

What you are fighting for is our moral patrimony, our manners, our habits, our laws, our customs, our beliefs, our traditions, the works of our artists, architects, painters engravers, jewellers, enamellers, glaziers, weavers; it is the song of our musicians; it is the mother-tongue which, during eight centuries has been uttered, with cognisite sweetness by the lips of our poets, orators, historians, philsophers; it is the science of man and nature, of the concrete and the abstract, this universal science carried to the highest point of clearness and precision. What you are fighting for is the French genius which enlightened the world and brought liberty to the nations.

Lastly what you are fighting for by the side of the Belgians, the British, the Russians, the Italians, the Serbians, is not only France, but Europe constantly harassed and insanely threatened by the rapacious ambitions of Germany.

Motherland! Liberty! noble scions of France; these are the sacred treasures entrusted to your valour; this is the reason why you bear up, without murmur, long enduring fatigues and persistent perils; this is the reason why you shall triumph.

And you men, women, young and old, deck with flowers and foliage the roads and by-ways of France: for our soldiers will return in glorious triumph.

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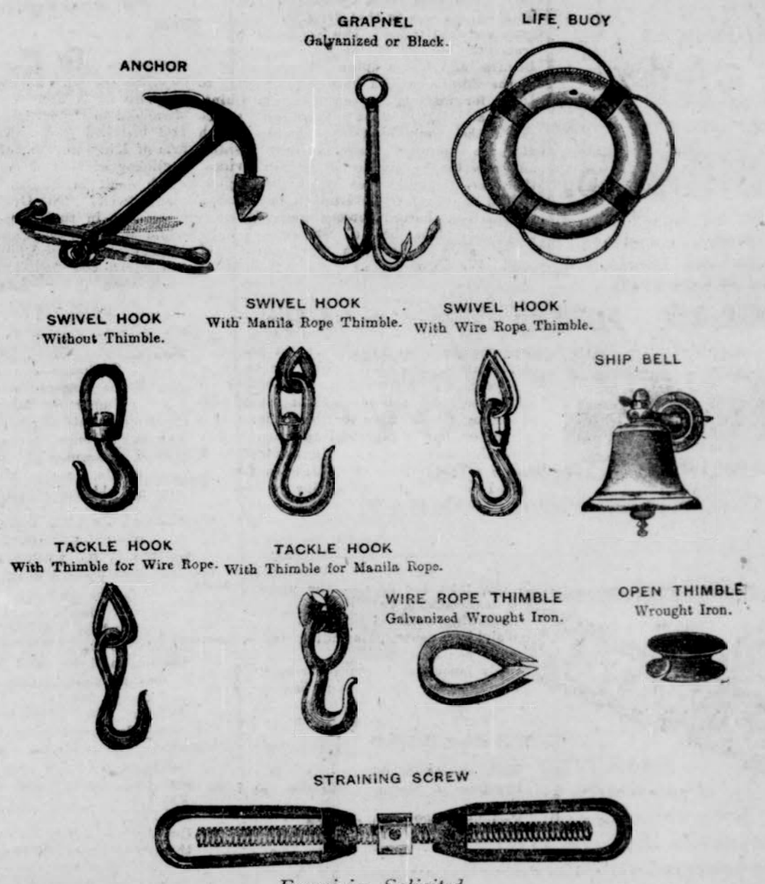

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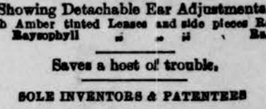

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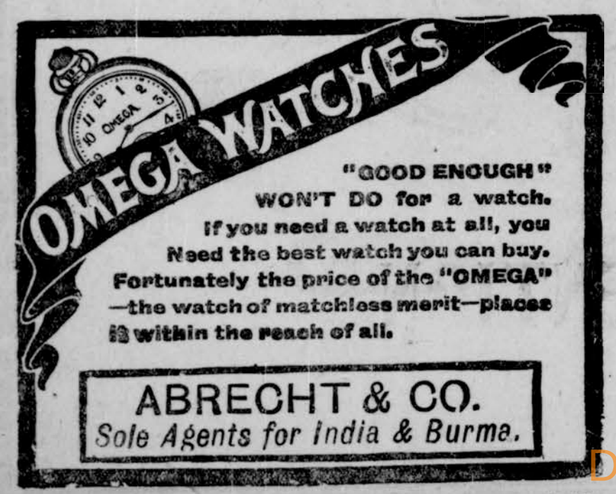

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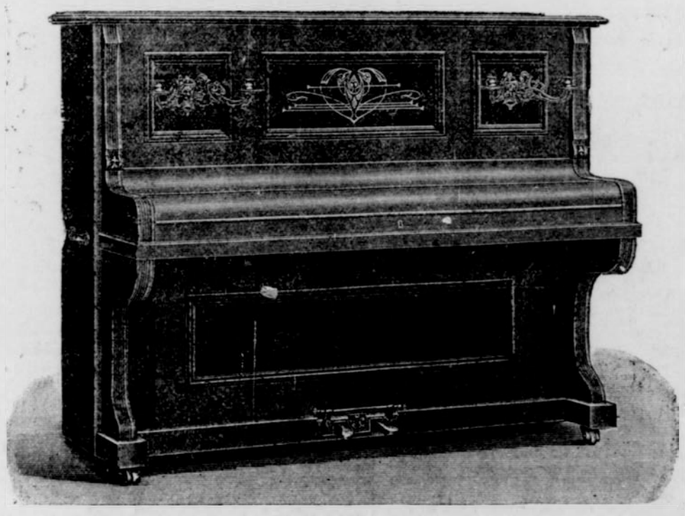

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